Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

V() [. XXXVII. | N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. NO. 35 Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

NEW JERSEY CORRESPONDENCE. MR. EDITOR :- Your New Jersey correspondent been exploring and exploiting among the coal s of Pennsylvania. Perhaps your readers find some entertainment-perhaps even some from his "notes on the way." If I could you the half of the wonderful things I've seen, and take a space beyond all reasonable news-

Two of us made the party. The object, rest of a stain sort, only obtainable by violent exercise. adhealth of body, with whatever "valuable inforion" might incidentally be obtained. Be it naws, however, that we had no purpose to exmine into the relative worth and trustiness of jeular oil wells or coal lands-a remark I ow in, that no reader of this should make the stake already made by a clerical brother who erely asked me " in which company he had best ske a small investment." Shade of John Wesley! I may be allowed so to exclaim-Methodist eachers making "investments" in oil wells or mines! "Tis mystery all!"

"But, to return to the point, namely the point departure, which so far as this account goes s the city of Easton, Pa. The first time I saw the exclamation sprang to my lips-" Beautiful situation; the joy of the whole earth is Mount on the city of the Great King." This resemnee to Jerusalem, I find has, unsuggested, struck points of similarity, I simply say, Easton lies, sits, at the junction of the Delaware and Le high rivers. Unlike the cities where grading is in y summit crowned by the Court House, proneed by competent judges one of the most ssic models in America, while the heights on the ad other friends to the tune of several hundred nd dollars. The "Pardee Scientific School," anded by the munificence of one man, will soon pare favorably with your neighbor of Cam-. It has the distinction of being the first, and get the only school of the kind, whose aim is to tigate nature and the science thereof from the line of a Christian faith. 'The business of ston is largely mercantile, but here also conge several great coal-roads built and buildand the great coal-canal-"the Delaware and gh." Two bridges already span the Delaare here, and two others are building by rival

But let us be off. In the train, and moving on the left bank of the beautiful Lehigh, the first oticeable place we reach is Bethlehem, lying on e opposite side of the stream. What makes this oticeable is the exceeding quaintness of its old sone buildings. The place was founded many vears ago by the Moravians, and these people rethis day the ruling element of its comwhite without and within, that occupies the centre of the village. We Methodists who have followed in some things the religious fashions of the Moraians, would think it rather queer to follow them in the matter of church music: for besides a huge. but rather old and wheezy organ, there was such an array of brass trumpets and horns, of viols, ioloncellos and double bass ditto, and of divers and sundry other instruments of wind and string. that it was a question whether I had not straved into the orchestra of an Opera House. But those who have heard all these things going on at once In Sundays, joined by the voices of the great congregation—and it must be great if it fills this vast ilding say that there is nothing like it outside

d not too friendly companies.

f Beecher's church. Bethlehem is celebrated also for its "Moravian School for Young Ladies," about which I have not aughter to send to school, I know no place in hese or other parts, to which I would sooner send her. Perhaps I would be of a different opinion peration, which has recently been endowed by ne man, a Mr. Packer of Maunch Chunk, with the aining our great "Centennial" strength to raise O shame! Next, as we go up the road we reach again. But we were "in for" furnaces now for many a mile, sometimes roaring away in solitary rage as it seemed in the midst of the otherwise illages and towns.

which more when we come to it.

ountains through which the river has outlet from of the country suddenly changes. Before had been the way we came in; but no, a "short corner" ning under or above the out-going track. opens out to the right or left, and on we go again.

by a splendid sweep in Maunch Chunk.

of a place; you can't see over about a quarter | slate, often equaling the hills of God's own mak- | be immersed in water two and a half miles deep; of it at once, not even when you climb up to "Mt. Pisgah," or any other of the mountain pinnacles amid which it is built. The only wonder is, how anybody ever thought of building a town in such a place. The facts of the case were just these: The Lehigh River, following the curves of the mountains, just here attains a crookedness to which I can think of no standard of comparison which does justice to the subject. Entering the Lehigh on the east, west, north or south-one of the four or some intermediate point of the compass-for it is impossible to keep them in such a labyrinth, is a stream, about which the only thing to say is, that it is crookeder than the last. Both these flow between mountains which come steeply down to the very margins of the stream. "Building sites" in most cases have been obtained only by blasting and digging square into the hillsides, so making a sort of terrace. You can easily see that "corner lots" are an unknown thing, unless indeed von judge by the prices, for on that score one would suppose the whole town is made of that costly commodity. You can readily imagine such a style of building gives some peculiar effects. For instance, if a citizen is disposed to keep pigs, or sport a horse, his sty or stable must be on a level with his second or third story windows, and not over twenty or thirty feet distant horizontally from the same. This gives one at night, after bed time, a remarkable tendency to dream as one may suppose Noah may have dreamed, with the everlasting grunting and kicking that must have characterized domestic life in the Ark.

The best general view of the place, so far as such a view could be had at all, I obtained from "Prospect Rock," a height of I don't know how many hundred feet forming one pillar of what might be called the gateway of the Lehigh at this point. Before you is a titanic bowl: the ruins are mountains. Directly opposite is "Mount hwest are fitly occupied by the buildings of Pisgah," with two immense red smokestacks, that ette College, which has recently shared in give one the idea that somehow or another one he good fortune of its Presbyterian coal-mining of Cunard's steamships has stranded there, or that perhaps "Noah's Ark" was a steamship, and this is what's left of her.

Through the bottom of this bowl, the Lehigh passes in the form of a capital S, reversed. At your feet is the most of what can be seen at once, of Maunch Chunk, brick stores, "coal shoots," canal boats and cars receiving their cargoes from the latter, and then filing off in long lines like exaggerated black snakes. In the mean time, up and down the steep hillsides keep running certain little black objects, which, from this height, look like a very lively species of bug not to be politely named. You afterward discover they are coal cars which in this way, and by means of stationary engines get the coal from the heights to the

boats and cars aforesaid. Let us go down the mountain and take a nearer view of this operation. By the "Switch Back" (of which more will be told presently) the coal is the side of the mountain a hundred or two feet bove the level of the river. At numerous p along this terrace are the railways, and the "shoots" or "chutes" I mentioned. On the former the little cars run which we saw from the opposite mountain. The "shoots" are simply canals, the bottoms and sides of iron plates over whose smooth surface the black stream of coal rushes with a violence which is regulated by 'stop-gates" at proper intervals. At the bottom of the plane both "shoots" and cars empty their contents into one end of immense iron cylinders whose sides are full of holes These are the "sift ers," kept constantly revolving, and from the lower end of which the coal comes clear of dust. and passes immediately into the boats or cars

and so off to market. But one of the chief curiosities of Maunch Chunk is "The Switch Back Railroad." This is rather a curious title; but let none of your readers supspace to discourse. Only this, I'll say, if I had a pose that it is simply another name for what you Boston folks call "horse cars," with an addition indicating the motive power of the horses. Not so; for here are neither horses, mules, iron nor flesh, after the new Episcopal College is built and in and yet a speed varying from 25 to 45 miles per hour. They say that sometimes they "do" the "mile-a-minute," but we didn't experience that. sum of \$500,000. This makes a pretty good be- And this is the way of it: Standing at the foot of ginning, don't you think? And yet with men of Mount Pisgah, before us rises a plain 2300 feet qual ability, we Methodists are groaning away and long, with a double track. The summit is 600 feet above us. We step into one of three open pitiful \$250,000 for our Wesleyan "University." cars, with seats in omnibus fashion except the front, which is entirely open. Looking up the Allentown, a rising "railroad centre." You have plane, we see a little black object slowly crawling seen the advertisements in the papers, "The down and leaving a greyish trail behind it. This Allentown route to the West." Well, this is the dragon-like thing plunges into the ground just be-Allentown. I can take but little space to talk fore us and presently comes up again behind about it; it contains about fifteen, perhaps twenty us, and then we perceive that our safety is not to housand people, but will soon contain twice either depend up the strength of a single link between of those numbers. It is also full of great iron fur- the cars, but that we are all pushed from benaces, the roar of whose huge lungs, the smoke hind by this contrivance. In addition to the and flame of whose vast stacks of burning coal metallic ribbon, the trail left behind it, I just and melting ore, but more than all the deep muf- mentioned and a guard rope of wire, the "critfled plunge of whose heavy engines, all made one tur" has a pair of arms which continually clutch feel that something or other was going to burst in an iron track of teeth like those upon the windlass a very few minutes; and so I was glad when our of a well. Putting all these things together, all own horse of iron, child of the furnace as it was, thought of danger in the ascent was out of the sent up its snort, and carried us off up the river question. The worst mishap I feared was that of being crushed by a fleshy individual who sat, or tried to, next to me, but failing in his endeavor. by reason of the steepness of the hill and the slipquiet country, sometimes congregating in large periness of the leathern cushions, finally resigned himself into my arms. Mount Pisgah's summit At Catasauqua, one of the largest of these lat- was however reached without any breaking of er, the railroad people had the temerity to stop the ribs, and all hands turned out for "five minutes," train for a long while right before the jaws of one | conductor's time, to see the beauties of the view of these monsters. Nevertheless we escaped, as I suppose Moses' celebrated prospect from a hill his letter is in witness, and in another part of of the same name, was somewhat more extensive, this journey summoned up the courage to enter but scarcely more wildly grand I ween; but as it and investigate one of even greater magnitude, of differs from what we saw from "Prospect Rock" only in the "point of view," I omit descriptions.

Now we come to "Lehigh Gap," a break in the Again in the cars; and now begin some strange sensations. To be whirled along at thirty or the country beyond. Passing through this, the face forty miles an hour in an open car, and yet without horse, mule or locomotive, was decidedly beautiful meadows and farming lands; now we new. We went along the ridge of the mountain were passing through a desolate looking region, with glorious outlooks through the trees now and and among hills which if they had ever run in anon. Bating the jar and the racket and the neranges, had long since forgotten which way they cessity of clutching one's hat, the experience going. It was as if what sailors call a came very nearly to what I conceive that of bal-"chop sea" on a huge scale had been suddenly looning to be. After a run of seven miles in this gealed, and the course of river and road winds way, another "plane" is reached, 2,070 feet long, among these broken masses in a manner 462 feet high, up which we are drawn as before, wholly confusing to all ideas of points of the and then a run of six and a half miles; and so ompass, the sun coming in on the right and the on, in all four planes and four runs, the last place left, and before and behind all within a time no of 2,400 feet with a run of nine miles; making in onger than it takes to write this sentence. Signs all 25 miles of this "Switch Back" or "gravity of Maunch Chunk begin to appear. The moun- Railroad. We come back to the starting point, tains get higher, the intervening spaces grow nar- having described a course which can best be rower. Several times it seems we are in a very comprehended by joining four figure eight sto-'cul de sac" out of which the only way must be gether, the return track at each intersection run-

On the way we passed many coal mines; among and at last one of those surprising turns brings us others "the burning mine;" at the latter, the caving in of the earth showed the extent to which This is one of the great coal depots of the coal the vein is burnt out. Attempts were once made, regions of Pennsylvania. We are to spend sev- we were told, to extinguish the fire; but water eral days here and hereabouts, so we do well to made it rage the more, until at last the owners me leisurely, and when we find anything were content to cut off the vein, and thus to limit worth seeing and telling, to take time both to see it. A most noticeable feature of the landscape is it and tell it. Well, Mauch Chunk is an odd sort in the immense masses of refuse, black dust and

ook to the whole face of the region.

The day after this switch back ride, we return ed and explored one of the mines; but it will be impossible in this letter to recount our adventures therein, as also to tell of Wilksbarre, Kingston, Scranton, and the beautiful Wyoming Valley. Another letter will "do" these, if so be our "Centennial Camp Meeting" next week don't drive all these matters out of my head.

T. H. L.

For Zion's Herald.

PRESIDING ELDERSHIP. The office and work of a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church is of the greatest importance. The duties devolving upon this officer, as defined in the Discipline, allow of nothing short of an entire devotedness to his work. Livng, as he always should live, in that part of his district most easy of access, his preachers and nembers, of whom he has the oversight, may readily consult him on all questions pertaining to he spiritual or temporal interests of the church. simply to preach once or twice, meet the Quarter v Conference, hold a love feast, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All this may be done by the regular pastor.

The whole spiritual and temporal interests o the church are entrusted to his supervision. The cause of missions, Sunday Schools, circulation of books and tracts, support of the ministry, etc. etc., demand his attention. A few plain, practical suggestions to the congregation (not merely to the preachers or to two or three members of the Quarterly Conference who may chance to be present) occupying five or ten minutes, will do more in aiding our Sunday Schools, in the circulation of books and tracts, in raising missionary money, in helping the preacher in his support, than half a

There are instances in which a public suggestion of this kind has most essentially relieved a suffering preacher. This work cannot be done so well flected light to glide rapidly along the scale. by the pastor. It will not be done by him so long as the church recognizes the office and work of a saw it suddenly move. Obviously an imperfec-Presiding Elder. If our finances are to be improved, if our preachers are to be better supported, was escaping into the ocean, for the needle was our Presiding Elders must take hold of the work in good earnest-and so of every other department of the church.

If there are instances in which the people and netimes the preachers are unable to see any benefit resulting to the church from this official, or any advantage derived from his visits at the quarterly visitations, it is where his work consists simply in preaching one or two good sermons, asking the regular disciplinary questions, perhaps meeting a love feast and administering the Lord's Supper, all of which the pastor himself may do without any feelings of delicacy. But in every case in brought from the numerous mines lying back which the Presiding Elder is a live man, and goes among the mountains, to a sort of terrace cut upon over his district (as the political speaker goes among the people just before election) for success ents of the work, the people feel the importance of his station, and acknowledge that the Presiding Eldership is no "sinecure."

NOT A CROAKER.

For Zion's Horald

THE DEPARTED SOUL. Another soul has gone from earth, To the shore of the river of Death : Another soul has passed the flood, From the regions here beneath-O angel, keeper of the gate, Of the Paradise on high, Open the gate and let it in

To the temple of the sky! 'And who is the soul that waiteth here, Is it maiden's young, and mild? Is it old age or budding youth, Or a pure and sinless child?" No! 'tis a soul all weary and worn With earth and its rugged ways: All seamed with scars of earthly sin,

And stained by misspent days. "How then can ye hope to enter in O soul from an earthly strand? All pure, sinless must be the soul That can join our ransomed band. No sin-scarred soul all dyed with guilt Can enter this peaceful door; Then how canst thou hope to enter in

Thou soul from an earthly shore?" "I know I am all unfit to dwell With your angel choir of love. I know my soul is deeply stained With guilt that I cannot remove; Rnt I know that Jesus died for me. To cover all my sin. And through his name and by his grace I ask an entrance in!"

Enough-enough! I ask no more-The gate is open wide, This is thy passport to our land-Thy trust in him that died! No power can bar the door to thee Thou saved from all earth's shame. No hand can hold the soul from heaven That trusts in Jesus' name!"

For Zion's Herald.

SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY.

An understanding of ordinary telegraphing is sential to understanding its extraordinary fea of writing through two thousand miles of ocean That understanding is very easily attained, but is by no means universal. Most people have seen a nagnet, or a magnetized knife, pick up needles by attraction. The steel blade, having been ouched by a magnet, receives and retains power to attract. But soft iron touched by a magne eceives power to attract, while in contact with he magnet, but no longer. So if an iron wire, miles long, is touched by a magnet at one end, the other end shows attractive power. Suspend piece of iron a sixteenth of an inch above this end by a delicate spring, and every time the other end touches a magnet, or better a battery, the suspended iron is drawn down with a sharp click. Remove the connection of the other end, and the spring takes up the iron ready for another signal. long and short signals are so combined that in no case are more than four of them required for any ingle letter.

The chief difficulty of coult. n the Morse system one click signifies e; two, i

prevent a waste of magnetic force. It would gladly eave its airy bridge and seek the earth. Hence perfect non-conductors must be provided at every pole. It leaps into the bosom of every particle of air that touches the wire, especially if the air be with? noist. We used to be unable to telegraph through a rain storm. To obviate these difficulties reser voirs of magnetic power are treasured up in batteries at intervals along the lines so that a feeble current will open the gates, and reinforcing itself Conference, and substitute something else for it from these ready forces, speed on with sufficient we presume it will be regarded as the correct power to do its work. But an Atlantic cable must form for some time to come.

ing in magnitude, and giving a strangely gloomy and there is no opportunity for providing relays, for increasing its power, for the whole two thou sand miles. Two things were therefore essential First, to provide considerable surface (for this power travels on the surface) to carry a large charge; and second, to perfectly protect this sur ace from all possible contact with water. The first was secured by taking seven small wires, and these made of copper, because it will carry signals six times as far as iren. The second was secured by covering this bundle of wires with a coat of Chatterton's compound, designed to be impervious to water. Then a coat of gutta percha was put on, then another coat of the compound, till the cable had nine coats of gutta percha and Chatterton's compound laid on in alternate layers. The wires weighed 300 pounds per mile. Covered, they weigh 400 pounds per mile. The whole is then covered with ten strands of rope, in the middle of each of which is a heavy iron wire. Being complete it weighed 3,575 lbs. per mile, and was an inch and a quarter in diam-

> The cable being coiled in tanks and immersed n water, was found to be so perfectly insulated that a quantity of magnetic force being applied to one end, 999 thousandths of it came out at the other. Let us illustrate how this is done: A given amount of power from a battery will deflect a magnetic needle to an easily observed point. Send the same power through the whole cable and

nearly the same amount of deflection takes place. During the process of laying, it was operated hrough as often as desired, and its perfection of insulation could be observed at any instant. It is asserted that a defect, so small as to reduce its nagnetic force no more than a millionth could be detected. And could it be done? Let the cable be charged with a force sufficient to deflect the needle to a given point. A small mirror is attached to the needle. A single ray of light from an aperture falls upon the mirror, and is reflected upon a scale at a distance. The most infinitesimal change of the needle and its mirror causes the re-Watching that dot of light, the observer twice tion had gone overboard and the magnetic power deflected by a less force.

But it seems more wonderful that electricians should be able to tell how far off a discovered defect is. Applying the test on board the Great Eastern, a defect was declared to be ten miles off. Going down to Valentia after the failure of the first cable, they said the defect was nearly 300 miles distant. And standing upon the shore they affirm that the cable of last year is still perfect to the very end that was lost, 1,213 miles away. Can the process be explained? Let us see. The magnetic force applied to a cable is measurable by ap propriate instruments. It takes more magnetic force to produce the same effect through a long wire than a short one. If given effects can be produced through a mile of wire by a given magnetic force, the same force producing half those effects has obviously gone through two miles of wire. To understand this it is only necessary to remember that the earth or ocean makes as good a conductor for the magnetic force to return as if

double cable was laid all the way. One would naturally suppose that after a signal has gone through 2,000 miles of wire it would not be very vigorous. The signals of the first Atlantic cable were almost inconceivably weak. A sleeping infant's breath was a whirlwind compared with them. It could not chatter after the manner of a Morse machine. It could only move the finest needle, balanced on the smallest point. So much power was wasted by the defect off the Irish coast, that the electric impulse could hardly be distinguished when the end of the wire was applied to the tongue. And yet through this wire, and by such feeble tokens, 4,359 words were transmitted. The wonder is that a cable made, abused, and laid as that was, should ever have worked at

all. But the fact that it did is incontestible. Is there any fear that the present cable may fail as did the other? Hardly a shadow. The first failed at intervals before t was completely laid and was very inferior in every respect. All deep sea cables are found to retain all their origina capabilities. One between England and France has been in constant use for fifteen years, and is a good to-day as ever. Abou sixty submarine lines of telegraph, having over 12,000 miles of insulated wire, afford abundant proof that what is so well begun may continue.

For Zion's Ierald. THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Shall we give up its use, or othere to the Discipline? I have taken quite an interest in the articles that have recently appeared in the Herald in re gard to the Lord's Prayer, its use, &c. They in dicate a wholesome interest in the subject.

The Discipline requires us as ministers to con clude the public prayer on the Sabbath by repeating the "Lord's Prayer," the people joining with us therein. And yet how feebly is this or der of worship carried out. Some ministers neglect it altogether. Others, (and very many, per haps a majority,) repeat it incorrectly. In other cases it is hurried over so rapidly that no one can follow the preacher. Such are a few of the difficulties in the way of the use of this prayer to ed-

What then should be done? We answer. First. Let all our ministers learn the Lord's Prayer - old and young, east and west, in city and country. Not a Lord's Prayer merely, but the Lord's Prayer recognized by our church as the proper form. Bro. "Layman" inquires, "Would it not be well at the same time to endeavor to have it repeated as we find it recorded in our Bibles, that we may all say the same thing?" But he seems not to be aware that we have two versions in "our Bibles." Here they are side by side.

MATT. vl. 9-13. Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name.

10. Thy kingdom come. Come. Thy kingdom
10. Thy kingdom come. Come. Thy will be done in earth, as in leaven, so in earth, as it is in heaven.

11. Give us this day our our daily bread.

12. And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive debts, as we forgive our every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not

Now if the minister uses the version of Matthew, and "Layman" that of Luke, how would they both "say the same thing?" And where would "Layman" find an "Amen" to close

The form of prayer prescribed in our liturgy is ompiled from the two versions of Matthew and Luke, and embodies the substance of both; and unless "Layman" should get into the General

OUR FATHER who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread,

And forgive us our trespasses,
As we forgive them that trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil:
For thine is the kingdom, And the power, And the glory, forever. Amen.

This is the true form; and whoever uses any ther, sets up his individual judgment against ne order of worship as established by the General

Second, Our people, who do not know it correct-, should all learn the Lord's Prayer. This they ight do from the minister, if he was correct, nd spoke distinctly. But this is a slow process. better way would be to put the true form into the pews, on slips of paper, or cards, and ask all, young and old, to take them, and commit the orayer to memory. I have known of several pasors who have had the prayer printed at their own caper and better plan would be to buy them alady printed, at No. 5 Cornhill.

Finally, Our chief hope of reform in this ree late Convention looked, in the main, in their children spend years in our schools, and finally eave without being able to repeat correctly the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, or the Apostles' Creed? They have sung well and enoyed themselves in the school, but what have ney really lodged in the memory that will remain distinct and ineffacable in after life?

If every child in our Sabbath Schools knew the Lord's Prayer correctly, and was accustomed to reeating it there every Sabbath as part of the openng prayer, how easily might they be induced to to the same in public worship. How it would help to interest them in the services, and bind them as with a threefold cord to the house of God. I really hope we shall "be of one mind" in this ery simple matter; and instead of each man taking his own course, and thus making the use of he Lord's Prayer a dull formality, or throwing i out of use altogether, make its use in our assemdies a source of edification and strength, and a bond of union throughout all our borders.

Jersey City, August 16.

For Zion's Herald. FORTY-FIVE.

Welcome to middle age! The time for sober truth. By whose clear light we turn to view These pleasures of our youth.

No clouds are there. Blue skies Arch each remembered scene, The vales are bright with radiant flowers, And all the hills are green.

Yet with no vain regret We scan the pleasant past, We sigh not for the fresh, bright hours That were too fair to last.

For now a calmer light. A radiance more serene. A steadier, softer, purer glow Is shed upon the scene. Gently the passing years

Have day by day revealed The goodness and the loving truth In human hearts concealed And every passing hour,

A sweeter sense has given Of God's unsleeping providence, A surer faith in heaven. O happy middle age!

With thought mature and just, With peaceful hopes and tranquil joys, And sweet, abiding trust! Here rest we Just should

The unknown Future waits. Reaching in solemn silence down Unto death's shadowy gates. Beyond, all mists disperse.

All darkness clears away. And shining with immortal light Breaks the eternal day. East Weymouth, July 31.

For Zion's Herald. LESSONS FROM NATURE. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform; He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm."

In dwelling upon the beauties of nature, wheren is found the only true material for genuine poetry, the mind is carried back to the Author of all

" And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and

"And God called the dry land earth: and the athering together of the waters called he seas and God saw that it was good." Milton has clothed the same in beautiful dress

when he said: Thus God the heaven created, thus the earth,

Cover'd the abyss; but on the watery calm His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspre And vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth He who delights in meditating upon the glori-

us works of creation will have more frequent pportunites of witnessing the handy workmanof the Supreme Architect of the universe, an he who confines himself to the study of age and strengthen many a noble hope given up ooks. It is here that he can best draw the com- in despondency and tears. parison between himself and God. It is here he The comparison stands between God, whose hat flies, as the eagle that soars in his strength; in the tender shoot as the towering oak; wherever he turns his eye he reads the great I AM. He is confounded when he attempts to comprehend the extent of nature's work. He stumbles at the thought that the fish of the sea, the insects that the creeping thing, each of its kind are more nu- precious memories of the past, let some drooping rous than he can count. Says Paley, "The spirit revive, and some bosom heave with emo air, the earth, the water, teem with delighted existence. In a spring noon or a summer evening, words from your lips. happy beings crowd upon our view. 'The insect youth are on the wing.' Swarms of new-born flies are trying their pinions in the air. Their sportive motions, their gratuitous activity, their thy actions be so.—Confucius.

ontinual change of place, without use or purpose, testify their joy, and the exultation they feel in their lately discovered faculties "

If this beautiful descripton of animal happiness is not overdrawn, it far excels that of man, showing that in a great measure he causes his own unhappiness. One thing is certain, the man who sees before and around him a living picture like this, is not only in harmony with nature and her laws, but, though he may be ignorant of the fact, is truly worshiping God. For he who is at ennity with God and his works, is blind to such exnibitions of greatness and goodness. This will lead man to utter the praises of the Eternal, de-clare his goodness and ask his protection; this and this alone is true worship; the spontaneous outgushings of his heart, instead of the labored prayer, for love rather than fear will avail above all things. He learns worship from nature in her implest teachings.

As the flowers of the field dress themselves and look upward with thankfulness for the cooling showers and the warm rays of the sun, so man, likewise springing from the ground, should lift spense, and distributed in their churches. A his eyes with gratitude to the great Giver of his

How full would be his joy, how natural the tendency of his being to good deeds, were he to stuect is the Sunday Schools. To these, no doubt, dy Nature and learn of her; and how much more perfect would be the fulfillment of that great solutions. Is it not a fact that thousands of law, given him to define by his works, by the fruits of which he is to be known, the law of moral agency. A noted divine has remarked: "Some seem to think they place God under obligation to them when they engage in religious services, as if the sun was debtor because we draw light and heat from it, or the fountain because we refresh ourselves with its waters." This is but mockery, not true worship. But there is a lesson of obedience to be learned from all nature, who speaks in all her works. If we would but hearken, obedience to the voice of God would be comparatively easy, and his works be in conformity with the di-

> "Let there be light;" and listening earth, With tree, and plant, and flowery sod, "In the beginning" sprang to birth, Obedient to the voice of God.

Such obedience would be wisdom and goodness, and to be wise and good is to be great and J. MELVIN KNIGHT. Vinalhaven, Maine, July 6th.

For Zion's Horald

KIND WORDS.

There is an ever living power in kind words. Though they drop in an instant from the lips, the finite mind cannot grasp their far reaching results. Many a home, once the home of peace and happiness has been darkened, and made unattractive by an unkind word suddenly spoken Many a noble and sympathizing heart has been crushed forever by a single word. And Heaven only knows how many of earth's sons and daughters are sleeping amid the gloom and silence of the tomb, who would to-day be doing noble deeds for God and humanity had they never felt the crushing power of unkind words. Alas! how few consider the power of human words on human nappiness and destiny.

We must speak, and give expression to our thoughts and feelings;-the relations and consequent duties of life demand it. But there is no occasion for harsh or unkind words from the lips of any one, whatever may be his peculiar trials or temptations, or position in life.

There is enough of suffering in the world which cannot be avoided without unkind words from the lips of any one to swell its current. There is no one but needs sympathy and kind words. They are a necessity of our nature. And he who speaks unkindly to his fellow-men, whatever may be the social disproportion between him and them wrongs humanity, abuses his own manhood, grieves the Spirit, and violates the law of love. Every man has a claim upon human sympathy until that claim is vitiated by deeds of dishonor: and even then we cannot see any good results

from the use of unkind words.

Kind words and sympathies ever have, and ever will reach the lowest objects of human hopes, and the most degraded in human society. They have given to the church some of its bright est lights, and most influential members. They have taken many men from the ditch, and reformed them, and made them kind husbands and fathers. O how sweet and encouraging the voice of sympathy as it falls upon the ear; how it lightens the toils, cheers the heart, and enlivens the spirit of many a child of earth, who without it would travel the pathway of life in sadness and

sorrow. Under the mighty influence of kind words, there are those who to-day are meeting the stern ealities of life with an energy and will almost irsistible. What the gently-distilled dew of heaven is to the plants and flowers, the voice of kindness and sympathy is to that bosom that heaves under the presure of life's sorrows and afflictions. It carries gladness in every direction. and kindles emotions and awakens gratitude that

lives forever.
"Kind words can never die;" we may pass away from earth and be forgotten, but kind words wil live after we are gone. The earth may pass away with a melting fire, and the heavens roll together as a scroll, but kind words can no more die than the noble nature which prompts their utterance The power to speak kind words has been given to all, old and young, rich and poor; and he who makes a right use of this God-given power will be abundantly rewarded by our heavenly Father. And then the world will be better for our having lived in it; we shall gladden many a sad heart, and revive many a depressed spirit, and encour-

Let us, then, kind reader try and make people neasures his own insignificance, weakness, and tappy by our words and sympathies. Speak tter nothingness, with the perfection, greatness kindly to those who watched and guarded your and unlimited power of the great King of kings. helpless infancy with tender care; pain not their hearts with unkind words, for they will sink deepmowledge of all his works is perfect, and man, ly, and produce sadness and sorrow. Speak who loses himself in his own frailty. Much good kindly to the brothers and sisters about you; from sults from such comparisons; and if man is them you will soon be parted; but when they go ot at war with his Maker and his fellow men, he out into the world to battle with the stern reali will derive much pleasure from frequent medita- ties of life, let them carry with them the precious ions of this nature. The true worshiper sees memory of loving words from your lips. Speak God in all his works; in the finny tribes, as in the great leviathan of the deep; in the smallest insect that flies, as the eagle that soars in his strength; lips darken the sanctuary of your home. Speak kindly to the stranger far from home-to the old beggar that knocks at your door and asks for a crust of bread-to the weary, forsaken and friendless, ever speak words of kindness and sympathy. If when you have grown old, and your cheeks cople the earth, the animals that walk, and every are furrowed with care and sorrow, and you stand living thing that moveth, from the winged fowl to upon the verge of the grave, you would have

Woodford's Corner. W. A. RICHARDSON.

PURITY OF THOUGHT. - Labor to purify thy

tions of joy under the mighty influence of kind

THE BIBLE AND CONGREGATIONAL

BINGING.

That music has from the earliest period of time seen regarded as one of the greatest means of scribing adoration and praise to Almighty God, a truth which must be obvious to the mind of very intelligent Christian.

When at the fiat of Infinite Wisdom a universe prang into existence: when the "proud ways and the contraction of the contraction o

When at the fiat of Infinite Wisdom a universe sprang into existence; when the "proud waves of the deep were stayed," and the earth wore a rich mantle of verdure, fresh from the hand of its Creator; when the music of a thousand streams, mingled with the melody of birds and flowers, the volume of inspiration tells us "the morning stars sang together for joy." It was not the carol of a little twinkling star at one corner of the universe, nor a choir or quartette of the asteroids, but a grand chorus of God's heavens singing out, in concert with nature, praise and glory to him who gave them birth!

them birth!

When from the land of their captivity the children of Israel passed over the Red Sea on dry land, and beheld their enemies engulfed beneath its returning waters, a choral anthem, composed by Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, was then have by the published being in water by the substitute of the size in the size Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, was then sung by the multitude, being in number six hundred thousand. David, the sweet singer of Israel, called upon the floods to clap their hands, and the hills to shout together for joy. And then in the eestacy of his soul he exclaims, "O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us make a joyful noise unto the God of our salvation." Again he bursts forth in strains like these: "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord;" and again, "Let the people praise thee, O God. Let all the people praise thee."

The services attending the dedication of Solo-

The services attending the dedication of Solo-mon's Temple were rendered still more impres-sive and grand by the introduction of music. From sive and grand by the introduction of music. From the account given us in Holy Writ there is every reason to conclude that the whole congregation must have joined in the song of praise which called down upon their heads the blessings of their divine Protector. These are only a few among the many instances recorded in the Old Testament which seem to point directly toward congregation-al singing.

al singing.

Let us now turn to the plains of Judah, and for a single moment transport ourselves to that event-ul night when a whole multitude of the heavenly ost singing with a loud voice, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," appeared to the wondering shepherds and proclaimed the birth of our blessed Lord. We cannot think that a part were silent while a "quar-tette," or select few were chanting the praises of

tette," or select few were chanting the praises of the world's Redeemer.

When, after the lapse of thirty-three years, He who bore our griefs and carried our sorrows came to the closing scenes of his life; when, having celebrated for the last time the Jewish passover, he instituted the solemn ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and said to his disciples, "Do this in remembrance of me," here, we are told, they sang a hymn, and went out into the mount of Olives. If a few, instead of all, had sung that hymn, would it have been more impressive?

The apostle John, in his description of the New Jerusalem, speaks of a great multitude which no man can number, and represents them as praising God continually. If, then, music is to constitute so much of our blissful employment in heaven, why not, each one of us, begin it as best we can in the great congregation of our Lord in his church below?

Believing our proof to be conclusive, that congregational singing was the orginal method of ascrib-ing praise to Almighty God, we now inquire con-cerning the means necessary to its adoption in our churches. Our inquiries shall be as brief, practical, and simple as possible:

1. What is the first step toward the introduction hymn and tune books, and distribute them through-out every seat in the church.

2. In such books how should the tunes be ar-

ranged for the spirit and measure of the hymns? By placing three tunes on the left page and six hymns on the page opposite, taking great care that each of the six hymns is well adapted to each of the opposite tunes. One of the three tunes should be a "good old familiar one," which any promiscuous congregation can sing. By this arrangement we should have the music before us

and giving a variety of three tunes from which to select for each hymn.

3. How are we to supply our churches with these books? Through the influence of the min-isters in charge, aided by the financial co-opera-

tion of the congregation.

4. How are we to awaken a general heartfelt nterest in our hymns and tunes for praise? By holding in connection with the church, or prayer meeting where the congregation is small) a singing meeting every week, which shall be free to all, for the purpose of learning new tunes, and for general improvement in music. These meetings should always be opened and closed by prayer, and the music to be under the direction of the

chorister.

5. How can congregational singing be the best and most practically carried out in our church service? After the reading of the hymn let the tune be played by the organist in a plain, simple style, so as to designate the tune and its move-ment; then the entire congregation join "lustily"

n singing.

6. How are we to proceed where churches are destitute of an instrument? Let the chorister or choir lead, and the whole congregation join in heartily.

Such a course, if strictly adhered to, would pre-

vent a thousand evils which are constantly occur-ing among the members of our choirs. The abof praise; and the place might even be fill a stranger who from some other part of the coun-try might accidentally come in to worship among try might accidentally come in to worship among us, and who, without being obliged to pass through the ordeal of an introduction to the chorister, might gladden his own heart and aid us, as he mingles in our songs of praise. Thus our singing would become universal, and be stereotyped on the hearts of our people as the "Centenary offering" of the present year. Let all the worshipers who feel an interest in the common cause of our Master give their entire influence, their prayers and their voices to the attainment of an object which will not only harmonize our own hearts, but through the blessing of God will be the means of cheering many a pilgrim on his way to means of cheering many a pilgrim on his way to the celestial city, and bring many a wandering soul to unite in the great triumphant song of re-deeming love in the kingdom of glory, Philip Phillips, in Christian Advocate.

A FACT-ITS PRINCIPLE.

In our interesting English correspondence this week a remark will be found that is worthy of study. It occurs in connection with the great question of suffrage, as at present agitated in England. Our correspondent observes:

"It is astonishing what a deep-rooted objection there is to admit the bulk of the artizan and working class to the franchise, and equally astonishing ing class to the franchise, and equally astonis little this class seems to care about the priv

lege."
Probably our English aristocrats shrink as much from giving the ballot to greasy mechanics, a American aristocrats do from giving it to odorif American aristocrats do from giving to con-erous negroes. The time is not far distant wh-suffrage must have a better basis than trade, smell, or color. But this was not our point. V made the quotation for the sake of the last claus. Here is a class in England, long unaccustomed the part in public affairs, becoming so utter Here is a class in England, long unaccustomed to take part in public affairs, becoming so utterly indifferent to them as not to care even when a question is being agitated that vitally concerns them. Does the principle that underlies this fact in any way touch the question of lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church? The general indifference of the laity to the question must be admitted. We only ask how it is to be accounted for. Political inactivity in England accounted for. Political inactivity in England explains political indifference; will not ecclesi-astical inactivity in America explain ecclesiastical astical inactivity in America explain ecclesiastical indifference? For ourselves, we do not question that had the laity of our church always particiated in our legislation, they would be more deer moved either for or against this great question.

Western Christian Advocate.

What I Want.—A poor idolater in India traveled four hundred and eighty miles with spikes in his shoes, hoping thereby to find peace of mind. At last he met a missionary preaching that the "blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin," The poor man's heart received the truth, and casting away his spiked sandals he cried, "I have found it! I have found it! This is what I want." Let us all trust in the same blood, and then help send the news to those who vainly seek for peace

ZION'S HERALD AND

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. Dr. DURBIN.—Under date of August 4 the docor writes from Pariss He was "on the eve of returning to Copenhagen to commence a thoroug was a pleasant and profitable meeting. A good many strangers, some from America.'

DOMESTIC MISSIONS .- Rev. J. Ayres, presiding elder, writes us: "There is one mission in the Be lefontaine district, Central Ohio Conference. The lefontaine district, Central Ohio Conference. The name is Mt. Gilead. The mission is situated in the northeastern part of Shelby County. One missionary is employed. There was an appropriation from the funds of the Missionary Society for his partial support. The missionary found about 130 members. The societies were small, and very much disorganized. The most of the members are poor. The missionary has labored faithfully and successfully. There has been an accession of 147. v. There has been an accession of 147 There are five Sunday Schools, numbering about 260 scholars. There are four small churches on the mission. The preacher raised \$100 on the mission. mission. The preacher raise for the Missionary Society."

CHINA.—Rev. L. N. Wheeler gives the followin account of his arrival and reception in our mission a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, date ochow, June 6, 1866 :

"After a rough and somewhat protracted pas sage up the coast, we reached this port on the 31s of May. We were received by the members of the with warm Christian salutations, found delightful rest in the home of the Misses Woolsto and experienced once more the joy of communi

with kindred spirits.
"The brethren and sisters have thoughtfully an "The brethren and sisters have thoughtfully an-ticipated our wants, and called forth our gratitude by their many kind attentions. Last Lord's day morning I attended divine service in one of the chapels. The preacher was Ting Neng Chick, a young student helper. For the space of half as hour with earnest mien and animated voice, he dis-coursed on the exceeding sinfulness of sin. The effort, as reported to me, was certainly meritorious, syincing considerable skill in homileties, and show, evincing considerable skill in homiletics, and show ing him to be thoroughly indoctrinated. The at tentive congregation, the hearty singing of time honored Methodist tunes, the half-suppressed re sponses to prayer, the evident intelligence, inter est and plety of many who heard the word, con spired to create emotions in the breast of your cor respondent, which struggled for expression in tear of joy and ejaculations of praise. At 5 P. M., Dr Maclay preached in the American chapel a comfort ing and faith-inspiring discourse from the words 'At evening time it shall be light.'

"Since my arrival I have noticed numerous sign of healthy progress in the missionary work here and am satisfied that this outpost of our Zion i ned by efficient and faithful laborers.

ONE WHO LOVES JESUS .- Some one of the go ary treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents, saying, "Tis but a mite, but it is all I have. I low the cause of missions, and wish to do what I can if it is but little. One who loves Jesus."

KERPING A FILE.-A pastor writes us to obta a copy of the Missionary Advocate for each of the families of his several appointments; says he keeps a file himself, and shall advise each of his families

PERSONAL ATTENTION .- More than two or thr pastors have written us that they distribute the paper themselves, after having advised their people of the contents.

A Suggestion .- A correspondent suggests the missionary cause may be more numerous than usual it would be well for all concerned to be more par ticular to have the names of all for whom life mem berships are paid forwarded to the Mission Room

A LABORER AND GIVER .- An excellent brother o Lowell, Mich., who works almost incessantly that he may earn money for the missionary cause, writes as (sending fifty dollars) that he is restless on account of his anxiety for the conversion of the who are giving largely and liberally to the cause of education, will not do less for the missionary caus. We gather from this brother's letter, and from another before us, that he is rather an extrordinary friend to the cause of missions, working on day when others would be taking pleasure excursion or staying in doors from the storm or cold or hea and all this for the joy set before him of acquirin more means to have the gospel sent to the heather single passage from our brother's letter will sho Since 1840 I have labored as few m I have worked in all kinds of weath in storms of rain and of snow. I think hundreds times. I have labored in the evenings until twelve o'clock, and many times until three or four o'cloc in the morning, chopping in the woods, or thresh ing in the barn; avoiding town meetings, cattle fairs, and even the Fourth of July; avoiding also the purchase of extrawagant clothing, that I might have the more to give to the missionary cause!"

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION IN NEED Our Sunday School Union is in need of funds. At the last meeting of the Board the treasurer r ported only \$800 in hand. His liabilities cannot l ess than \$3000.

This depletion of our treasury has been caused b This depiction of our treasury has been caused by the grand events of the times, which have caused unusually heavy demands for help to be made upon it the current year. In responding to these calls the New York Committee alone made grants during the quarter ending July 1 amounting to \$4,859. Of this sum \$525 was expended on the East Baltimore, \$253 on the Holston, \$319 on the Black River, and \$205 on the West Virging Conference, \$373 on the \$205 on the West Virginia Conference; \$373 on the South Carolina Mission, \$134 on other parts of t southern work, and so on to the end of the list. These calls still come loud and more pressing every mail. Our poor circuits in the interior of t every mail. Our poor circuits in the interior of the old States, unaided by us, cannot take care of the children gathered by their benevolent activity into numerous schools. The pioneers of civilization on the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Neraska, Colorado, and Nevada must have books given them for a while, or they cannot carry on their Sunday Schools with any degree of efficiency. The loval churches on the territory lately blasted The loyal churches on the territory lately blas by the breath of the slaveholder's war in Marylan Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas, beg for means t seach their children until their houses are rebuil and their fields once more reaped. The people i Tennessee and Texas, returning to their moth Tennessee and Texas, returning to er church, ask us most carnestly to help them through their great trials with the means of reorganizing their Sunday School work Our cold nission Conferences also cry, "Give us books for ourselves and our children!" Hundreds of thoumission Conferences also cry, "Give us books for ourselves and our children!" Hundreds of thousands of freedmen's children, now under our church care, look with imploring eyes to our Union for the primers, papers and books by which to learn to read. Finally, our foreign missionaries are constantly calling for money to feed the presses from which the leaves of intelligence and truth must be scattered among unnumbered millions of must be scattered among unnumbered millions adults and children who know not God.

The progress of recent events has enlarged ou field of operations, and the interests of the country, of humanity and of the church, imperatively require us to enter and occupy it. It would be criminal in the church to compel us to neglect our opportunity by withholding from us the means of sending ample supplies of our books to the millions who crave but cannot buy them. Surely she will

Feeling confident that the church will respond to we make this appeal. We must have more money or else curtail our operations, for the board is resolute against involving itself in burdensome debts. Will the church then, rouse herself a little and give us more money, thereby sparing us the pain and humiliation of rejecting applications for pain and humiliation or rejecting, and because we are out of funds? Heretofore i has been our boast that no proper application for help has been refused. Shall that boast be disting ored in the future?

We respectfully request Presiding Elders to bring our necessities before the Quarterly Conference and urge them to take the required collection

the Sunday School Union.

We earnestly exhort our Preachers to present our claims to their people, and plead with them not to allow the Centenary and other collections to interfere with a due attention to our wants.

We pray our churches to give more liberally to our cause. One half the churches habitually neglect our claim. Would they respect it our wants would be met; but it is to be feared that most of those who have neglected us will do so still, and those who have neglected us will do so still, and therefore we plead with our old friends for an en-

largement of their liberality. Instead of the \$17,-788 of last year let them this year give us \$30,000, and this beautiful charity will be enabled to meet all the demands likely to be made upon it at Present.

The urgent needs of the Sunday School Union providentially created, offer a fine opportunity to those excellent brethren who have lamented its relative unimportance, to illustrate the sincerity of their regrets by advocating its claims, and pouring funds into its empty treasury. We respectfully entreat them and all other friends of the Sunday School Union to show their faith by their works.

DANIEL WISE, Corresponding Secretary Sunday School Union

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Society was organized by a convention of Ministers and Laymen, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7 and 8, 1866. It is designed for the relief and education of the freedmen—to operate in connection with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our church has aided the efforts of the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Complications of the source. inational Freedmen's Aid Commissions of the country from their organization. It is believed, after a prayerful consideration of all the facts bearing upon the matter, that the time has come for the separate movement now projected. The more important reasons for this are the following, namely:

1. The progress of the missionary work of the M. E. Church in the South has developed inviting openings for schools among the freedmen, and demonstrated that such schools are essential to its highest usefulness among that people.

Aid Commissions, have, in order to meet the special demand for mission schools, organized societies severally within themselves, by which they are greatly strengthening their respective missionary efforts, while the support of the Aid Commissions has thus mainly fallen upon two or three denominations, prominent among which is our own.

4. The Missionary and Church Extension Society. 4. The Missionary and Church Extension Socie-ties of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having before them specific work recognized by and under the direction of their Board of Managers, do not meet this special educational want of the freedmen

meet this special educational want of the freedmen of the South.

5. The membership of our church will be appealed to in behalf of the freedmen, by some association, and will respond to the appeal. The amount thus contributed would, if controlled by a Methodist society, accomplish, in connection with our missions, more for the freedmen than if applied through other agencies; and would also, without further burden to our church, and without diminishing any of its other general benevolent contributions, maintain the schools for which there is a constant and pressing demand, in this most important and promising department of our missionary work.

In view of these and other considerations, the above-named Society was organized under the accompanying constitution. The Society asks the recognition, approval, and co-operation of the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, and requests that, in furtherance of such co-operation, each Conference organize an auxiliary society.

J. M. Walden, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY O

THE METHODIST RPISCOPAL CHURCH. Whereas, the highest success of the missionar maintenance of schools among the freedmen; an whereas, the existing general Freedmen's Aid Com whereas, the casting general rectance and commissions cannot consistently aid a denominational work; and whereas, there is no specific provision by benevolent organizations in our church to meet the special educational wants of the freedmen, we therefore do form a Society under the following Constitution, with the name and for the purposes ART. I. This organization shall be known as the

ART. II. The object of this Society shall be to labor for the relief and education of the freedmen-especially in co-operation with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church.

Ant. III. Any person contributing one dollar to its treasury shall be an Annual Member of this Society; any person contributing twenty dollars shall be a Life Member; any person contributing one hundred dollars shall be a Life Manager; any person contributing five hundred dollars shall be a Patron.

consisting of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, two persons, one minister and one layman, named by any Annual Conference organizing an auxiliary society, together with the persons hereinafter named, their successors, and such other persons as may be

ociety; namely: Adam Poe, J. M. Reid, I. W. Wiley, Clinton B. Fisk. Grant Goodrich, Harvey Decamp, John Pfaff. R. S. Rust, J. M. Walden J. C. Harrison, T. M. Eddy, T. F. Shaw, ohn Dubois, R. F. Queal, Daniel Goss, A. R. Scranton, R. M. Hatfield, H. Crews, C. H. Fowler, Geo. F. Foster. S. Rich, A. S. W. Goodwin. B. F. Crary, B. R. Bonner, David M'Donald, H. Ross, Robert Allyn,

J. V. R. Miller. Michael Ihle. ART. V. The Society shall annually elect a Pres ART. V. The Society shall annually elect a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a General Field Superintendent and a Recording Secretary. The Agent of the Western Book Concern shall be the Treasurer, with such Assistant Treasurers as the Board of Managers may designate. The Board of Managers shall fill vacancies occurring among the officers in the interim of the annual meetings, define the duties of the officers and Executive Committee, and adont such cers and Executive Committee, and adopt such other by-laws as may be required. ART. VI. The Board of Managers may entrust its

business to an Executive Committee, composed of the Bishop or Bishops of the M. E. Church in

F. C. Holliday,

charge of the mission work among the freedmen in the South, together with not less than fifteen mem-bers elected by the Board; provided, that any memhe Executive Committee may nother Manager to attend a session of the Commit tee at which he cannot be present. The Corresponding Secretary and General Field Superintendent shall be members ex officio of the Executive committee, and five members shall be a quorum. ART. VII. There shall be an annual meeting the Society, for the election of officers and trans tion of other business, on the third Wednesday of October, at such an hour and place as the Board of Managers shall determine, to which an exhibit of the transactions of the Treasury and reports from the Corresponding Secretary and General Field Su-perintendent shall be presented. The Board of Managers shall provide in the by-laws for all othe

VIII. This Constitution may be amended by the Society, at the annual meeting, or at a spec-ial meeting, called for the purpose, by the Execu-

President — Rev. Bishop D. W. Clark.
Vice Presidents — Major-General C. B. Fisk, Hon.
Grant Goodrich, Rev. I. W. Wiley, D.D.
Recording Secretary — Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D.
Treasurer — Rev. Adam Poe, D.D.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. M. Walden, D.D.
General Field Superintendent — Rev. R. S. Rust,

[The Board of Managers is at present composed of the bishops, ministers and its present composed of the bishops, ministers and its present composed of the bishops. bishops, ministers and layman indicated in Art. IV, above].

Executive Committee—The Bishops having charge

the mission work among the Freedmen.

Ministers — J. M. Reid, I. W. Wiley, Adam Poe R. S. Rust, J. M. Walden, L. Hitchcock, T. M. Ed dy, B. F. Crary, F. C. Holliday. Laymen — Clinton B. Fisk, Grant Goodrich, Harvey Decamp, M. B. Hagans, J. F. Larkin, A. R. Scranton, David M'Donald.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION AND LAY DELEGATION.

Before the meeting of the New England Method-ist Convention in Boston, fears were entertained that it would prove a failure. It was something new in the history of the church, an apparent lino-vation upon her former usages; hence timid, con-servative minds hesitated, and some even opposed any such gathering at all. But the Convention itself settled the whole question; for at its close, all were ready to admit that it had been a grand success, exceeding even the large anticipations of its most enthusiastic friends. What was the secret of all this? I answer, it was principally owing to the presence of the laity as equals with the clergy in the Convention. The Boston Convention was Lay Delegation demonstrated. For the first time in the history of our church the laymen were invited to occupy seats with the clergy in a delegated conven-tion of Methodists as equals. It is true that in many of our Annual Conferences our lay brethren have been invited in as delegates, but all who have attended in that capacity well know that they are assigned the "back seats;" and although by the gracious permission of the Conference they are sometimes permitted to speak, yet they are never sometimes permitted to speak, yet they are never permitted to vote, or have any voice in the settlement of any of the questions before the ecclesiastical bodies of which they are nominal members.

In the Boston Convention the wide chasm which has hitherto divided the clergy and laity in our conventional gatherings was bridged over, and ministers and people sat down side by side upon the same broad platform, with no dividing line to disturb the harmony of their deliberations. It was indeed a glorious gathering of New England Methodists—a meeting of genial smittle—a warm, fraodists - a meeting of genial spirits - a warm, fra-ternal grasping of hands, where the clery congratu-lated the laity, and the laity the clergy, that a new era had dawned on our dend new era had dawned on our denominational history.

I here ask in all sincerity, can the lay element be blotted out from the historic record of that Convention without a woful disfiguration of its pages?

Let those who attended its deliberations answer.

Although this Convention was composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen, yet great deference was paid the former in the assignment of business, for it will be recollected that but two easaws out of all wore put down to the latter—

essays out of all were put down to the latter— yet these two were as highly complimented by the Convention and the press as any that were read. The laymen who participated in the discussions of the Convention sustained themselves equally well with their clerical brethren. And it is worthy once, that the great body of laymen there assenbled were men of marked ability and high standing in the communities they represented, while not a few of their number had been honored with high and

few of their number had been honored with high and responsible positions under our National and State governments. Not a few of the fine spun theories and sophistical arguments of Dr. Porter and other enemies of lay delegation are "blown to the four winds" by the history of this Convention.

1. It proves there is no such jealousy or love of power on the part of the clergy in the M. E. Church, as will prevent perfect harmony between them and the laity in our deliberative assemblies, convened to consider and act upon the great interests, vital to the welfare and prosperity of our church. In the Boston Convention, the clergy neither claimed nor desired any superiority over the latty. It was their own proposition that a distinguished layman should preside over its deliberacsts, vital to the welfare and prosperity of our church. In the Boston Convention, the clergy neither claimed nor desired any superiority over the laty. It was their own proposition that a distinguished layman should preside over its deliberations, and the able and dignified manner in which Lieut. Gov. Classin performed his arduous and responsible duties, proves the wisdom of the act.

to maintain, have not the means to support others thus required by our missionary work; and if they had the means, it would not be compatible with their undenominational character to appropriate their funds to the mission schools of our church.

3. Several leading denominations which, at first with our own, gave their undivided support to the hald Commissions, have, in order to meet the special demand for mission schools, organized societies. A standing, unanswerable argument against the often a standing, unanswerable argument against the often are one standing, unanswerable argument against the offen are of the church, are one standing, unanswerable argument against the offen are of the church, are one standing, unanswerable argument against the offen are of the church, are one standing, unanswerable argument against the offen are of the church, are one standing to their interests as a profession, was perfectly an are one and inseparated allegation that the church, are one and inseparated allegation that the church are one are of the church, are one are of the church are one are of the church are one are of the church are of the church are one are of the church are of the church are of the church are of the c repeated allegation that the clergy are unwilling to trust the laity in matters where the former have a personal interest. A few more New England Con-ventions, and Dr. Porter's asseverations that the ntroduction of the lay element into the councils of the church will "degrade" the itinerant ministers to the condition of "slaves" will only be read to

to the condition of "slaves" will only be read to be laughed at.

2. This Convention refutes another objection to lay delegation—that "the laity would not attend, if they had the right of representation in our Conferences." The laity were here in nearly as large numbers as the clergy—from every part of New England. This significant fact speaks for itself. It is a flat denial of the "thrice told tale" that the laymen would not have interest sufficient to attend our Conferences. And the "lay delegation" element in the Convention was not made up of "retired merchants and gentlemen at large," but of the active, energetic business men of the country. By the way—Dr. Porter's hobby about the "monied aristocracy" is an argument against himself. Give By the way—Dr. Porter's hobby about the "monied aristocracy" is an argument against himself. Give us lay representation, and your "opulent, retired merchants" would be just the men that would not be there; but our Conference would be filled by live representatives of the masses. It is a slander upon the church to charge that the laity would go unrepresented, except by "retired merchants and gentlemen at large."

other points I would be glad to notice, but this article is already too long. I will only add, in conclusion, that the N. E. Convention was not only a splendid success, but it was one of those grand progressive movements in the church which infuses new life and energy into all its departments. It declares to the world what Methodism has done, declares to the world what Methodism has done, and is now doing, while it foreshadows the near approach of "coming events" in which new activities and new agencies will be brought into the great work of "spreading scriptural holiness thro' these lands," and hastening on the time when all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest.

A MAINE LAYMAN.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

In September, according to Conference plan, our he Church Extension Society. No interest of our thurch needs more general and liberal attention, at he present time, than this. Eighty churches, princi oally in the territory opened up to us by the result of the civil war, have already received drafts on it reasury, and other important points are suffering for the want of help. Bishop Clark, who has charge of most of this work, writes as follows:

It was a peculiar providence that gave us th Church Extension Society just at this time. Without referring to other fields where the wants are pressing, the wants of the border work, and also of that further South, could never be met without its

I could name half a dozen prominent points in Rentucky, where, were we able to give the needed aid to struggling, loyal Methodists, congregations of life and power would grow up within two years—not only to glorify God, but to repay the church every dollar advanced.

I could name eight or ten just such places in Tennesses, courted points, points where a nucleus

Tennessee; central points, points where a nucleus of loyal men already exists; points which we ough to occupy Now. There are three or four places of the same character, and having the same claims, still further South. Then, too, all through the country there are points of more or less note, where a few hundred dollars devoted now would give we a few hundred dollars devoted now, would give us permanent foothold, and bring forth fruit through all time. Then, too, the colored race demands help. It is

idle to talk about sending them missionaries, and stopping with that. They must have churches to worship in. These churches may be simple, rude; they need cost but little outside of the great cities. from \$200 to \$700 added to what the colored people "out of their penury," are able and willing to do for themselves, will secure themselves places of worship at almost every point. I am fresh from the field, I know what I say. No other want is now so pressing for the colored people as places of worship. Aid them in getting places of worship, and they will come to the church by thousands.

These places of worship will also, in many cases, answer for school purposes. And everywhere the school and the teacher must follow in the train of

work will not be done.

So far as the Middle Department of our work in the South is concerned, I am thrown back upon the Church Extension Society to meet the emergency. I carnestly appeal to my brethren in the ministry and the laity to raily to its aid. Get all you can. It is all needed. I do not know where else money can be used with such certainty of sure and larg

eturns just at this time.

If you could see the blighted, desolated, and im If you could see the blighted, desolated, and impoverished South, as I have seen it; if you could enter into the thoughts, feelings, and sad experiences of the loyal Methodists there; and if you could witness the evident longing of loyal Christian men, of almost every name, for some point around which to rally; if you could witness the effort of the colored man to rise himself, and especially the willingness with which he contributes his last dime to secure the blessing of education t his children; if you could see all this and feel its force and significance, you would respond to this call of Christian benevolence. call of Christian benevolence.

Dr. Monroe is working with herculean energy to

meet the pressing demand. Let all the churc

Surely if our people are made acquainte with the facts they will respond liberally. One third of what is given to the missionary cause needed this year to enable the Society to do its work. When the collections are taken let them h forwarded to the treasurer, Thomas T. Mason 428 Market Street, Philadelphia, or to James P.

A CASE.

This year is observed as the Centenary of Amer ican Methodism. The leading officials of the church have devised liberal things. The objects to which the people's contributions are to be applied, are mostly of a general character. I observe, how-ever, that a few local objects are presented, and among them I am glad to notice the churches con-nected with our educational institutions, at Mid-dletown and Wilbraham. I hope when these edifi-ces are completed they will be in all respects an honor to our Methodism.

honor to our Methodism.

But there is one other object so vitally connected
with the prosperity of the church that it cannot be
omitted with impunity. There are poor societies
whose houses of worship need either repairing, rewhose houses of worship need either repairing, remodeling, or replacing by new ones. I would here describe a case which presents a strong claim for sympathy and aid. In the town of Plainfield, Conn., there is a Methodist Episcopal Church of many years standing. Their place of worship is an antiquated building, out of fashion and out of date. The community embraces two considerable manufacturing villages, and a surrounding normals. manufacturing villages, and a surrounding popula-tion. A portion of the members reside in a third manufacturing village, about two miles distan from the church. The church accommodations fo this community are two houses of worship, a Bap tist and Methodist. The Baptist house is of mod ern style, and attracts especially the young peopl giving that society the decided advantage in gatl ering a congregation. Nothing but a new house of modern style can overcome the repugnance of the young people to worshiping in the "Lord"

The society has suffered a good deal by removal ess however in members than in means. Thoug thay have very little wealth. Since their reduction they have made noble efforts to support the gospe But few societies with their means have done But few societies with their means have done so well. The population of these villages is continually changing, and consequently Methodist members are occasionally coming in, many of whom will lose their membership if they have no place of worship of their own denomination. I am quite sure that nothing but a new house of worship can save Methodism in Plainfield. Unless the society has liberal aid it cannot build. A church costing from \$5,000 to \$8,000 will suffice. Will our friends on whom the providence of God has smiled consider this case? onsider this case?

To the Members of the East Maine Conterence. BRETHREN:— At our last annual session, in pur-suance of what you considered a high obligation and a measure of great usefulness, you saw fit to organize a Church Extension Society. Perhaps the relation to that body in which your authority placed me, will allow me to call your attention to the individual responsibility you are each under to make that action and organization a living power rather than a dead letter.

that action and organization a living power rather than a dead letter.

The object of that society is expressed in its very name. It meets a general want which hitherto has not been otherwise directly supplied. It is truly a practical missionary movement. Many sections of our own territory are in need of just the help that Society proposes to give. We have voted such a society, organized it, given it mechanical sinew, here and body but it wat develves. one and body, but it yet devolves upon us by the oreath of our hearts and lips to make it a living

oul.
Some of us have been or now are, laboring or charges struggling to obtain a house of worship, un-der circumstances which prepared us to appreciate any such a resource from which to draw assist ance. Some of you, who are now in wealthy fields.

hearts and hands of the people will be open to re-

spond.

B. A. CHASE,
President Church Extension Society of the East Patten, Me., Aug. 13.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH The Board of Bishops has districted the work

with reference to this Society, and appointed the General Committee as follows:

District 1, New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conference—W. R. Clark, Springåeld, Mass.

District 2, New York, New York East, Troy, Black River. Oneida, California, Oregon and Nevada Conferences—D. Starks, Poultney, Vt.

District 3, Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, East Baltimore, Washington and Delaware Conferences—John Lanahan, Baltimore, Md.

District 4. Genesee, East Genesee, Erie, Pitts burgh and West Virginia Conferences—Alexander Martin, Wheeling, West Virginia. District 5, Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Kentucky, Central German and Holston Con-

Ohio, Kentucky, Central German and Holston Conferences—J. G. Bruce, Danville, Ky.

District 6, Detroit, Michigan, N. W. Indiana, S.

E. Indiana, Indiana and North Indiana Conferences
—S. S. Gillett, Bloomington, Ind.

District 7, Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois,
Southern Illinois and S. W. German Conferences—
J. A. Scarrit, Brighton, Ill.

District 8, Wisconsin, W. Wisconsin, N. W. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa and N. W. German
Conferences—A. J. Kynett, Lyons, Iowa.

District 9, Iowa. Des Moines, Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado Conferences—Henry Cox, St. Louis, Miss.

The annual meeting of this committee with the
Bishops and Board of Managers, will be held in
the City of Philadelphia at the "Methodist Episcopal
Church Rooms," 1018 Arch Street, November 15,
1866.

Information as to the needs of the work in a given district should be sent to the member repre-senting that district, to be by him laid before the Annual Meeting.

For the information of all concerned, we append

auxiliaries:
"As the disbursement of this fund is the execu-

"As the disbursement of this fund is the execution of a trust committed to us by the benevolence
of the church, care should be taken that the greatest possible amount of good be accomplished, and
we suggest the following points to be inquired into
in the case of each application for aid.

1. Population of the neighborhood. Does its
present or prospective magnitude warrant the hope
of a self-sustaining church, if a house of worship

an be secured?
2. Location. Is the site selected the most desirable; taking into account the two points of accessibility and prominence?

3. Title. Is the lot secured to the Methodist

Episcopal Church by a deed drawn in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline and the laws of the State? This point should be most carefully looked into, and no money should ever be donated or loaned in a case of doubtful title. 4 and 5. Size and style. Is the one sufficient to

furnish the necessary accommodations, and the other of a character to give the building an attractive appearance?
6. Cost. What will be the expenditure involved in the erection and completion of the building? or, if the application be for assistance in liquidating a debt, what is the amount of debt now

that in a deal of the standing against the property?

7. Home effort. a. How much has already been secured toward the cost of the edifice? or, if a debt is to be liquidated, how much toward its payment? b. If the appropriation be made as requested, will the society engage by its own effort quested, will the society engage by its own effort to free the property from incumbrance? For The 16th article of the constitution of the society, as adopted by the General Conference, provides that "in no case shall moneys be donated or loaned to any society, if after such donation or loan there shall remain any legal incumbrances or claim against the property to be secured, except only such as shall be held by the society."

8. Insurance. Will the property be kept sufficiently insured in a zood company?

8. Insurance. Will iently insured in a g The Board of Managers are very anxious to impress all who have to do with the disbursement of its funds, that the aim should be to make them re-productive; that it is not at all the design to supercede, or even relieve local effort, but altogether to supplement it and simulate it; and great care should be exercised that congregations asking aid do their whole duty, as a condition of their receiv-

behalf of Church Extension Society, M. E. ch, S. Y. Munros, Cor. Sec.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

A Temperance Convention is to be held in Tre-mont Temple, the 3d and 4th of October, to be composed of temperate men from all the New England States. The lesign of the Convention is to strengthen the interests and purposes of the friends of temperance, and increase their zealous ef-forts against the force of vice and crime; to exert an influence in reclaiming the inebriate, and especan influence in reclaiming the inebriate, and especially to prevent, by appropriate action, the increase of drunkenness. The hysical, social, moral, religious

or drunkenness. The physical, social, moral, religious and legal aspects of the reform will be presented by able advocates.

The call for the Cenvention will be published shortly, signed by many leading temperance men in New England. Alreacy associations in this State New England. Already associations in this State have appointed delegates, a hundred or more, to attend the Convention; and it is hoped that all churches and Sabbath Schools in the several New England States, as well as the various te organizations, will be largely represented by delegates on the occasion.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance THE METHODIST CENTENARY MAGAZINE.

The initial number of this magazine, announced ome time since, has just been issued. It is published in Pittsburgh, Penn., by the Centenary Committee, for the National Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church, and edited by Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Secretary of the Association. It was originally intended as a local preachers' magazine, but has been prepared for all classes of readers, and is intended to supply that kind of literature partially supplied by the old National Magazine. In size, it is like Harper's Monthly, and has eighty pages of reading matter. The title page bears a picture of Captain Webb, the soldier and successful pioneer local preacher; in the upper corners, opposite each other, are the dates 1766-1866; and in handsome type the words, one under the other, "The Methodist Centenary Magazine." The name was selected to mark the year of its establishment, and "to commemorate an event, the magnitude of which is a wonder to the Christian world." The style and character of future numbers will be decided at the coming session of the Association.

The present number contains the following arti cles: Introductory; Local Preachers' Conventions, by the Editor; The Wilmington Convention, Editor; To Die Wealthy, Rev. Dr. G. C. M. Roberts; The Cry of Creation, Rev. L. Taylor, A. M.; Methodist Hymnology, David Creamer, Esq.; The Pioneers of Methodism, G. P. Disosway; A Visit to Mt. Vernon, Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr.: Shade and Sunshine, Rev. I. P. Cook; The Story of the Regiment, Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M.; Over the River, Rev. W. Hunter, D.D.; A Suggestion, Rev. W. H. Davidson, D.D.; Wilmington, Rev. J. Riddle; Licensing Local Preachers, Rev. J. McKillop; Portrait of the Mother of Asbury, Rev. Dr. Roberts; Methodist Church Music, J. W. F. White, Esq.; Mooted Questions, Editor; and Notes by the Editor.

THE MURDER OF REV. S. S. HEADLEE.

For some weeks past there has been considera ble excitement in St. Louis and vicinity on account of the killing of Rev. S. S. Headlee, a presiding elder of the St. Louis Conference of the M. E. Church, South. The St. Louis Republican and Despatch, two bitter rebel sheets, and the St.

tinued to preach, setting at defiance both the State and General Government. It appears farther, that his sermons and actions were of such a char ter as to so incense the loyal people that the law was taken into individual hands, and the preache shot. But it was also proved that the act wa nitted by one man, not a member of th Methodist Episcopal Church; that there was no mob; and that no Methodist had anything to do with the affair. This case has given opportunity for the "reconstructed" rebels to show their colors. While they can look with complacency upon the barbarous assassination of Bewley. the unprovoked riots at Memphis and New Or leans, the daily murder of unoffending loyal citizens at the South, and even find excuses for these terrible crimes, they abuse the government and the North without stint at an occurrence like the above, pleading persecution and martyrdom We are far from approving the course of the mur derer of Mr. Headlee, but we would have these Southern papers first pluck out the beam from their eyes before calling attention to the mote they try to find in our eyes.

ASBURY GROVE CAMP MEETING.

The above camp meeting, patronized by the oston and Lynn Districts, and under the superintendence of Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., presiding elder of Boston District, commenced its services on Monday and closed Friday night last. There were one hundred and five tents upon the ground. Thirty-eight church tents were filled by representations more or less strong, from about sixty churches. Boston sent delegations from al its Methodist Societies.

The exercises were opened at three o'clock Monday afternoon with a sermon from Rev. Dr. Hascall. . There were meetings at the stand all of the time except Thursday afternoon and evening, when the camp was visited by a very severe rain storm. We are assured by persons on the ground that no inconvenience was suffered by those who remained in the tents, the discomfiture eing borne by those only who, having come unprovided for such an event, were obliged to make the best of their way to the cars, many having to walk the long mile unprotected, wait at the sta ion without shelter, and at length return, unable to squeeze into the overcrowded trains.

The character of the sermons we are informe averaged unusually high, and the general spiritall tone of the occasion was excellent.

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY. - We call the at ention of our readers to the Address and Constitu tion of the newly formed Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church. The Secretary writes us in a rivate note, "that the men most familiar with the workings of the American Freedmen's and Union Commission, and with the wants of our mission work in the South, have come to regard this move ment as a necessity. The brethren in the East are eartily invited to join in the movement."

ake place at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday 29th, at 12 o'clock. Ministers of different denon nations will make addresses. Clergymen are invi ted to take seats on the platform. THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND METH DDIST CONVENTION are now in a good state of for-

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF REV. JOTHAM W

IORTON, recently murdered in New Orleans, wi

ardness, and will probably be issued by the middle of September, as we are informed by Br. Rus ell, the publisher. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September is on or

able, containing its usual variety of miscellaneou articles.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE COLLECTION

EFTEMBER-Church Extension Society. LETTER FROM JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

MR. EDITOR :- In your kindness, you were please t our brief interview at Boston, to request me t ommunicate in a few brief letters, touching my ate excursion eastward and homeward. Also my reellent Bro. Rand was not backward in joining on in such request. Such a labor will be only cleasure to me, especially as I am desirous not to all "out of mind" with my dear friends in New England. It pains me to remember how few these I was enabled to greet—passing almost within sight of many whose faces would have gladdene ne inexpressibly:

Swiftly they glided along, close under the lee But by the opposite bank, and behind a screen so that they saw not the boat, where it lay con

cealed in the willows." This Jacksonville lies upon one of the great vestern thoroughfares, so that you have a choice of a half dozen routes hence to the seashore. Hav ng an appointment at Evanston, we strike for Ch cago, northeast of us a distance of 220 miles. The day is sultry; but the cars are pleasant, and th road one of the best and smoothest in the world. so that one may write without difficulty, though flying at the rate of thirty miles an hour. More over, a delicious breeze is dancing through the cars, and all goes well.

To many readers of the Herald the scenery is f miliar, and needs little description here. It is prair rie-prairie always. At times "the timber" ap roaches the path we travel, then it recedes afar esenting a mere indistinct ruffle on the distant horizon. Then, again, every vestige of tree shrub disappears, and there spreads out the vas landscape, green as an emerald and smooth as lake, with here and there a distant habitation lying over against the sky, like as when a sail is see far out upon the dark blue sea. And then to think that every acre of all thos

miles and miles of territory is teeming with fertil ity-aye, and a thousand more of such beyond and around, constituting this great and magnificent Illinois! It has oftentimes pleased me to dream what a scenery will be presented along these grand plains when a hundred years more shall have gone over them. There it reposes a great garden land, fertile, brilliant, and beautiful as the far-famed vale of Cashmere. And there are the ample fields and pas tures enclosed with blooming and fragrant hedge rows; and the cattle are there upon a thousand plains, and groves of beauty will surmount thos gentle swells that are now so green and barand graceful and tasteful villas will repose ami their pleasant shades. And happy fathers and mothers will be there, and strong young men and beautiful maidens and sweet and lovely children; and it will be as if the glory of all lands were cen tered beneath these western skies. But hush! The cemetery will also be there, an

the serpent will not be absent from the far-reaching paradise. Is there not, then something better

There is a world we have not seen, Which time can never dare destroy, Where mortal footsteps hath not been, Nor ear hath caught its sounds of joy. Nor ear nath caught its sounds of It is all holy and serene— The land of glory and repose; And there to dim the radiant scene The tear of sorrow never flows."

The cars, as you know, are a sort of world niniature, as they fly away on their strong career Old men and women, and young men and maidens and children and babes, are there. Learning ar beauty, refinement and goodness and dignity all there, and so are vulgarity and coarsen rudeness and profanity and rags. Joy goes there with its luminous and open countenance; and sor-Louis Christian Advocate, an organ of the Church row sits near by with the heart aching and bleed South, immediately charged the murder to a mob of persons headed by a member of the Church board, claiming the selectest accommodations;

ask aid from a society whose existence we had always ignored, and to whose support we had never contributed.

Let us remember that this cause has been incorporated into the disciplinary list as one for which annual collections upon all our charges must be taken. Let us bear in mind that coming Episcopal question, so inevitable and so important, "Have all the collections been taken?" And if we are obliged then to report that any one of them, owing to the poverty of the people or the indifference of the pastor, has been omitted, let it not be the Church Extension collection. If any cause must have a blank report in the Minutes, let it be one which is less fundamental than this.

This is a new cause to present to our people, or rather an old cause in a new form. Let it be cerywhere presented, explained and argued properly, faithfully; and when its claims are understood, the hearts and hands of the people will be open to reasond.

B. A Charage and the provents also taken passage, and her simple the sum, because the south, bitterly bewailing this, its last marty. Thereupon the form definition of the South, bitterly bewailing this, its last marty. Thereupon the case, stating and the partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit repair of the partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit be partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit were all guestion, so inveltable and on important, "Have all the partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit were all guestion, so inveltable and so important, "Have all the partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit were all guestion, so inveltable and on important, "Have all the partors of home; and to be cover." The message, and her where he as truly as in the evening Rev. Alvra Hatch preached from John Levit the partors of home; and tobacco—that almost unit were all guestion, so inveltable and on important, "Have all the partors of home; and to be of home; and the nove has the partors of home; and to be case, the assume that the sum and the evening Rev. Alvra Hatch preached fro calls him " Frank"—and then as I look and listen. I remember another Frank, once equally sprightly and beautiful, who used to be with me, but is now

"-- in that green tent Whose portal never outward swings.

The wise man cautions that we "remember the lays of darkness, for they shall be many." O, may Mercy come to those of us who are already walk-

ng, with weary steps, amid those very days! Onward we drive; and far over the north and northwest hangs a dark thunder cloud; and the scenery is as if the ocean were set up edgewise against the sky, while our flery course is directly toward the awful gloom. There is a far-reaching and frightful storm before us, and the engine seems bent upon madly and defiantly plunging into the very midst of the chaos and fury. And we are soon there; and around us the lightnings are playng, and the thunder roaring. But we are hidden beneath the storm, while there is no staying of the speed whereby we are rushing toward our destined

And thither we come soon and safely; and we step from the moving to the stationary platform And never should the favored traveler take this same step without an ascription of thanksgiving to the great Preserver. We tend to forget it; but now near are disaster and death when we are dragged at the heels of that swift and terrible loco motive! A slight obstruction-a mistake of some subordinate—the yielding of one of those swift wheels-and all is lost. Happy he who is always consciously borne up by the guardian angel's beau-

Here meets us, as we alight, a boy of oursbearded and strong man, who was a Colonel in the army, and who now escorts us to his pretty home in the city. So goes-and so will continue to gothis wonderful world. Ye happy parents, cherish and love your dear little children. One of them is going soon whence he will not return; and you will for days and years follow him with achings and longings such as tongue or pen will never express. Another will survive, but you will lose him too. and that little lovely boy will escape you forever. He will soon be grown and tall—and the sweet voice of childhood will be changed-and the little soft cheek, so often and fondly pressed against your own, will be hairy and rough-and the sunny and careless visage will become thoughtful and earnest. and lines of anxiety or sorrow will be plainly writ-

Well, let us not repine, nor be too sad and sor rowful. God is near, and his great providence is never for a moment uplifted from us. Jacksonville, Ill.

LETTER FROM LANDAFF, N. H. Mr. EDITOR:-From my position among the hills of this north country, I am trying to get some idea of the present needs of Methodism in her Centen-

nial year. I find some reason to fear that her greatest want is neither men nor money. Reckoning her membership in the United States by hundreds of thousands, she should control public opinion and educate the public conscience. Counting her wealth by millions, she should scatter the truth of God "from the river even to the ends of the earth," and publish the gospel to all classes in every land. Nor do we lack for learning. Science and literature are well represented in the colleges and seminaries of the land, and in both ministry and membership of Methodism. With prominent men in the halls of Congress, in Executive Conncils, both of State and Nation, the lack is not of political power or influence.

What then is the matter? Why is there so much occasion given among us for the assertion, "Meth odists are no better than other people?" Why does so small a proportion of our membership attend the solemn feasts of our Zion? Why are class and prayer meetings so generally neglected, and in so many households? Why is the family altar forsaken, or neglected, or buried under the dead formalism of the times? Why, in short, so little

power with God and man. Is it possible that our membership and ministry have in any sense resolved themselves into a mutual admiration society? Have press and pulpit taken up the strain of mutual glorification? If not why these heart-sickening laudations of the "splendid pulpit orator," "powerful preacher," " eloquent divine," "learned theologian," which we so frequently find in the columns of our church periodicals? Not many months since I actually saw reference in a Methodist paper to the " beautiful and eloquent prayer of the Rev. - " I won't call his name. On the other hand I occasionally hear of ministers, from the pulpit and in their co tions to the press, landing their favorite sheets as valuable, loyal, patriotic, etc., ad nauseam.

I think there is reason to awfully fear that we re becoming more numerous and wealthy, more learned, loval and patriotic, than pious and faithful I have learned that in one pulpit in New Hamp shire, not long since, the minister, standing in the pulpit to preach Jesus and the resurrection, held up before his congregation a partisan political ticket, and challenged their adherence to that as the way of righteousness. With such teaching, will it not be true that "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." Some of our old, decrepit members, not able to attend public religious services, and feeling need of some food for the soul, seek it in the Methodist periodicals of the day. Their hearts sicken as they read columns of boasting reference to the past success of Methodism, numerically and finan cially, or peruse leaders on the "politics of the day," instead of the interests of vital piety: articles vigorously cursing the President and his policy, and blessing Congress, or vice versa; and they say there was once a rule against speaking evil of magistrates and ministers. Is not vital piety the special need of the M. E. Church?

KENNEBUNK CAMP MEETING. Three miles to the cast of the Kennebunk railway station, the train, camp meeting week, stops at a little station, and this is the place to alight in order to reach Kennebunk Camp Ground, a quarter

The recently expanded circle of tents embraces broad era requiring a three minutes' walk to cross. A small, rough building serves pro tempore, for the preachers' stand. The Presiding Elder's adminis tration here is marked by various improvements on the ground, and the firm but quiet maintenance of order. He did not preside all through the meeting, eing obliged to attend the Wesleyan General Conference in Canada; but he appointed a veteran presiding officer of camp meetings, Bro. Ezekiel Robinson. He is an aged and portly man, resting on his staff habitually as he sits. He presides with

That feeble looking man on the left of the stand s Charles W. Morse. His body is getting old and greatly enfeebled, but his heart is young; his weak limbs fairly stagger under the weight of the mighty thoughts to which his lips give utterance His word of exhortation is ever ready, and he fastens many a nail after the sermon from the stand is concluded. Sitting by his side is the veteran Sec retary of the Maine Conference, Asahel Moore. There is prayer going up now as the sweet voice of Seba Wetherbee addresses God. Listen, for you will carry the sound long in memory's chamber and what is better, I trust, the answer in your

Bro. Holt preached Tuesday morning. His text was Col. xxvi. 7; "As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him," etc. He addressed the church, reminding them of the man-Bro. Hawks preached from Luke xiii. 24; "Strive has so far impreved as to be considered out of dar-

Atkinson preached from Acts xxvi. 28: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Thursday morning Rev. S. Allen delivered a dis. course from Mal. iii. 18; "Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked, be tween him that serveth God and him that servet him not." Thursday afternoon was rainy, and the bedrabbled multitude betook themselves to various tents, where prayer or preaching meetings were

eral of the tents. In the evening Rev. Kinsman

At this point your correspondent is compelled to leave the ground. Friday will doubtless be a day of good things at the meeting, as the storm has passed away, and the brethren will seek to make it the best day of the feast. The excellent manage. ment, under Bro. F. Wormwood, deserves a pas sing notice. He has spared no pains to feed the pultitude in the most satisfactory manner. Sing ing in public worship has been conducted in a happy manner by Bro. W. W. Keays, of South Ber. wick. The meeting has been well calculated to O. M. COUSENS. save souls.

HAMILTON CAMP MEETING.

The children of John, surnamed Wesley, have und written in the law which the Lord comnanded by Moses, that the children of Israel should dwell in booths in the feast of the seventh month: and accordingly they have become famous in perpetuating this ancient religious custom. Many ousands of them, and of the people in the region ound about, were to be found in the beautiful grove at Hamilton last week, the major part of whom spent the most thereof in the devout and earnest worship of the living God, through his son Jesus

Many, very many believers will remember the ortion of their history included in this week of pecial Christian effort with gratitude unfeigned. We give as a reason for this opinion these reasons ollowing: 1. The preaching, with scarce a qualifying remark, was of the selectest and most pertient character, replete with the best practical and the least of merely speculative matter; 2. The social exercises! both in the tents and at the stand, bore the stamp of simple, direct earnestness for the promotion of the work of God among the members of the church, as well as the world; 3. The good order and decorum characterizing the meeting was about all that could be desired by the most san-

In speaking of the specific results of the meeting we feel safe in saying, as the result of inquiries carefully made the last evening, (we could not remain till Saturday morning) that about seventy individuals were persuaded to begin a new life as converts to Christ, and many were quickened to new and entire consecration of themselves intelli gently to the service of God.

The Love Feast at about the hour of the magnifient sunset of Friday evening was a most glorious and thrilling occasion—some 200 persons speaking for Jesus in a little more than one hour.

The essential improvements effected on the premses during the past year by the Association elicited he most unqualified approbation of the friendsthe half day and night of severe storm testing them thoroughly; so that this item of camp meeting experience, so far as this place is concerned, will not be dreaded much by those who go to stay right through the week. Others may as well understand it first as last, that those who remain through storm and sunshine, are the least discommoded.

Rev. Dr. Thayer, who has had charge of the rel gious services, has performed his duties with great atisfaction to all the people.

The accommodations for boarding were of an unsally excellent character, and very great satisfaction was expressed at the way in which Mr. Cook, the caterer, of No. 1090 Washington St., performed his duties.

E. A. MANNING. Secretary of Meeting.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Thomas Ely writes : "On Sabbath last our Quarterly meetings at Harwich were seasons of more than ordinary interest. The congregations were large, serious and attentive. For some time past a glorious work of religion has been spreading over the town. It still continues, and will, I trust, until the entire community is brought under its sacred influences. Our ministers are in active service and our people under marching orders, while the fields are white for the harvest. More than sixty have already passed from death unto life, while others are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Previously to the afternoon service at East Harwich, the preacher, Rev. D. J. Griffin, not being in orders, I baptized nineteen persons, - nine by imnersion and ten by sprinkling. About the same hour the pastor of the South Harwich Church, Rev. F. A. Loomis, baptized five. Probably about fifty persons have united with our church since the

work commenced." The corner stone of a Methodist Church was laid n Austin, Nevada, with appropriate ceremonies of the 5th ult. There is no other house of worship in the city; \$50,000 have been raised to complete it. A new M. E. Church is to be erected in Findley, Ohio. The corner stone was laid on the 20th inst., Rev. Dr. Reid, of the Western Christian Advocate, officiating.

Bishop Clark, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wiley, of the Ladies' Repository, and Rev. C. M. Giffin, dedicated a church in Salem, Ohio, on the 5th inst. Bishop Scott dedicated the lecture room of the

Centenary M. E. Church in Lambertville, N. J., August 12. The church, it is expected, will be finished by December, at which time the members propose presenting it to the Lord as a Centenary offering, free from all the claims of man.

PERSONAL.

Bishops Ames and Clark will exchange places as presiding officers at the Central Ohio and Northwest Indiana Conferences. Bishop Ames will preside at the latter Conference and Bishop Clark at Rev. George Lansing Taylor has been engage

by the Brooklyn Times to furnish for its Saturday evening editions a digest of the religious news items of the preceding week. Rev. Alexander Burns, B.A., Professor of Mathe natics in the Iowa Wesleyan University, has been ecently elected vice president of that institution. The advanced age of the president, Dr. Elliot, repders it necessary that he should have relief in the

onerous duties connected with the oversight of the University, and on this account the office of vice president has been established. Prof. Burns is a graduate of Victoria College, Canada. Rev. A. B. Earle, the evangelist, has been invited o San Francisco to hold a series of meetings. All

vangelical denominations unite in the request. Hon. S. U. F. Odell, superintendent of the Sands Street M. E. Sunday School, and consul for the Sandwich Islands, has been called to "do the honers" connected with the visit of Queen Emma in

this country.

John G. Saxe, the well known poet, received the norary degree of LL.D. at the recent commen ment of Middlebury College, Vt. Rev. S. L. Hamilton sailed from New York for San Francisco on the 21st inst., having been transferred from the Central Illinois to the California

Philip Phillips is to conduct the singing at the Provincial Sunday School Convention, to be held in Montreal, September 4th, 5th and 6th.

The New Orleans Advocate announces that Re-H. G. Jackson, one of the assistant editors of that

essor John A. Porter, of New Haven, died ! ty. Saturday, the 25th, aged 43. He was Catskill, New York, in 1823. For twelve was professor of Chemistry in Yale Col-His funeral took place Monday last. Western announces the safe arrival in San

o, of Bishop Kingsley, on the 15th. . Charles Augustus Dewey, L.L. D., Justice apreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Northampton, of dysentery, on the 22d inst.,

an Richmond, a New York capitalist, owning great extent the N. Y. Central Railroad, and nterested in the Hudson River Road, died y York city, on Monday last.

Books and Periodicals Received. of the Niagara, Ontario and Bay Quinte Annua Peace for July and August. Boston: Amer

nary, Mount Morris, Illinois. Catalogue. Tesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. Rev. Home for September. New York: Charles Scrib-30ston: A. Williams & Co. Friend for September. Philadelphia: Deacon ng Folks for September. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.
Schoolmaster for August and September.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic neen Emma will visit Boston.

Loval men of Louisiana have signed a petition ing Congress for protection.

the prospect for an ample supply of fall feed was better than now. ver \$500,000 were shipped from England for York on the 21st inst.

Selma, Alabama, paper mentions four factorie t are in process of erection at the South. sixteen lives were lost, and an immense amount roperty was destroyed, Aug. 17th, by a flood on

South Branch of Root River in Minnesota, lives were lost and damage done in other parts the New Orleans Tribune, the freedmen's organ, orarily suspended, on the 21st inst., through

Bay Mr. Horton, one of the victims of the New eans riot, was a lineal descendant of Gen. Johe cholera has swept away hundreds of victims

had extended its ravages to the wealthy local-A fire occurred at Jersey City, New Jersey, on 19th inst., which spread over two acres of prominent men to the Philadelphia Convention.

rfage, besides burning three merchant vessels irteen lighters. great shower of meteors is expected on the wer as takes place but once in a third of a cen-

The police report of Mobile, for the month of shows that, with a nearly equal population of two races, there were 218 arrested of whites to

x-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, says God has torn the South its black idol, slavery, "by fire and The project of establishing a Republican news

er in Mobile has been abandoned, the editors us informal notifications that they would be

ns have commenced hostilities in the Platte Dis-. An emigrant train was attacked, on the 17th 20th of July, and all the men were killed and women and children carried off. . S. Assistant Assessors have been officially no-

wise they might use their official position to There is an ice manufacturing company at Shreve-

Gen. Howard has ordered the stoppage of rations efugees and freedmen, after the 1st of October.

cept to those in regularly organized hospitals, d to orphan asylums now existing for refugees Gen. Alfred L. Lee, of Kansas, stated, a few days ce, that Gen. Sheridan remarked to him, in con-

ection with the New Orleans butchery, that "these bels are willing to come back if they can place rebel flag right alongside of the Stars and ipes. They want to preach rebellion." Blast furnaces are about to be erected in Oregon the Oregon Iron Company. The works are to

located on the Walamet River, eight miles above ortland. Iron, timber, and water-power are plenty ere. They will be the first blast furnaces in opration on the Pacific coast. The Colored American Baptist Missionary Con-

ention was in session in Richmond, Va., last week. hey adopted resolutions consolidating with the orthwestern and Southern Baptist Convention so a resolution declaring colonization detrimental the interests of the colored people, and claiming uality and natural and civil rights.

It is supposed that it requires a fraction less than hird of a second for a wave of electricity to pass m Heart's Content to Valentia Bay; but this int and other points of scientific interest will on be decided by the careful and prolonged exriments to be instituted by Mr. George W. Dean, Fall River, of the U. S. Coast Survey service.

The Lowell corporations, whose united capitals ount to \$13,000,000, employ the immense number 408,708 spindles. Of the operatives employed 8218 are women, and 4897 are men. The number of oms employed is 11,358, and 1,902, 500 yards of goods of different kinds are manufactured every week. The mills consume 604,000 lbs. of cotton, and 106,000 lbs. of clean wool every week.

A Workingmen's National Convention was held Baltimore, last week. Resolutions were passed vocating the organizing of a National Labor and American 5-20s were 70 1-4. Party to secure the election of men pledged to the olicy of that party, especially to make eight hours day's work; discountenancing strikes, except as last resort: and expressing pleasure at the presence of delegates from the South.

A Fenian meeting was held at Framingham, Mass. Aug. 25th. Gen. John O'Neil said that the cause of mianism was the cause of human liberty every-"While he advocated liberty for men in his native land, he could not consistently, and would not refuse it to any man in the world." Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that if that

was Fenianism then he was a Fenian. The suppressed dispatches of Gen. Sheridan have at last been published. He says the New Orleans flot was not a riot, but a premeditated massacre, lanned by Mayor Monroe, and executed by the desperate characters," "known murderers," the dvises the removal of the Mayor, for it has become nestion whether Northern men and capital can stay in the city. Gen. Sheridan calls the leading

free State men "political agitators," "bad men." Before the assembling of the recent Tennessee State Convention of colored men, the Mayor of Nashville wrote them it was absolutely necessary they should not discuss politics. One Capt. Rexord was invited to address the meeting, and in so ing he denounced the Mayor's letter as an imperent dictation. The Mayor was angry, and on past. the 16th inst. he and his clerk, armed with pistols,

eating, the Captain being unarmed.

freedmen in Sumner County, Tenn., within a w days. A colored man named Nathan was shot or the crime of working for himself, and raising a their old masters or be killed. George Buntin re- tant points. eived 200 lashes; his offense was that he was get-

Political. Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce and Fillmore

ndorse the President's party. The Southern loyalists have issued a call to Northern men who sympathize with them to meet them in Philadelphia, Sept. 5th. Speaking of the Convention of loyal Southern-

ers, the New York World calls it "The mean white The statement is erroneous, that Mr. Hunt has

een elected Congressional delegate from Colorado. Mr. Chillicott, radical Republican, is elected. The National Union Executive Committee will hold a meeting at Philadelphia, Sept. 3d. One member refuses to sign the call because he endorses

A Republican Union Convention of the people of Eastern Pennsylvania was held at Reading, Aug. 22. They adopted resolutions thanking the soldiers, approving the Constitutional amendment passed by Congress, and disapproving the policy of Andrew Johnson, the man made President by J. Wilkes Booth."

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, is electioneering in New England, for the Johnson party. During the war he reported favorably, in the Alabama Legislature, on a bill punishing Alabamians with death for enlisting in the Union army.

The late rebel papers deny the assertion of the Johnson convention address, that the Southern people were rebels, and that the Federal Govern ment fought a defensive war. They claim that the States had a right to secede. But as the success of the new party will benefit the South, that is the late secessionists, they feel compelled to work with

that party. The Missouri delegation of the Johnson Philaelphia Convention visited the President, on the 20th inst. They asked office, and requested him to force the admission of the rebels to the ballot-box, because the State law excludes them (Where was their fear of encroachments on State rights?) The President assured them that his friends should have the federal offices, and as to the State laws. Gen. Hancock would give the President's party such assistance as he legitimately could.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts has appointed a large number of the prominent men of the State to meet the Convention of loyal Southerners at Philadelphia, Aug. 3. Among the appointees are Gov. Bullock, Lieut. Gov. Claffin, Senators Sumner and Wilson, Gen. Butler, John G Louis. It was increasing, on the 21st inst., Whittier, O. W. Holmes.

The Connecticut Union Republican Committe has appointed Gov. Hawley, Ex-Govs. Dutton, Buckingham and Holly, Gen. O. S. Ferry and other

The people of Maine have entered actively upon the fall political campaign, and distinguished speakers from abroad are engaged by both parties. Sent of the 13th or 14th of November. Such a ator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, addressed the Democrats at Bangor, on the 23d inst. He said that now that the South had surrendered, a disunion party had arisen in the North. He did not justify the New Orleans riot, but the attempt to set up a civil government based on negro suffrage was a cruel, lamnable proposition.

A call was issued, on the 21st inst., for a Convention of soldiers who sustain the President's policy. and the drawn sword of the destroying angel The meeting is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17th. The call assumes that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is unconstitutional, impractica-

ble, perilous to the government, and ungenerous. ng received several anonymous letters and For example, the Congressional plan proposes to disfranchise rebel officers, "Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues?' The call thus compares the traitors who deserted from the United States Army, with Grant, Sherman, and the others who were faithful. The address is signed by Maj. Gens. Custar, McCook, Rousseau, Crook, Meredith and Ewing, and is approved by a long list of officers. But the names of ed that they will be immediately dismissed if Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Howard and become candidates for any elective office; other prominent officers are not there. It was only last March that Gen. Custar, testified that President Johnson's policy had led the people of the South to so far forget their crime that they rt, La., working on the ammoniac vapor princi- had come to "believe the General Government the which has declared dividends for three months, aggressor," and that he had "no doubt, had they the 1st inst., of eighteen per cent. The compa- the power, they would arraign the government for suppresing the rebellion."

The chief plank in the platform of the new party is that a State cannot be a rebel, and therefore cannot be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as a rebel; individuals, only, can be recognized as insurgents. But in the address to the soldiers, for a Convention at Cleveland, they say the Southern States "will be the last to rebel, and if they shall again rise in insurrection, the loyal people can and will subdue, and if need be, destroy them."

Military and Naval. Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles resumes command of the

Department of the South. Lieut, Gen. Sherman has issued an order for the enlistment of colored men for two regiments of

Gen. Sherman has announced his assumption of the command of the Military District of Missouri. The command includes Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Omaha, Iowa, Nebraska Utah, Dakotah, Montana, Minnesota, Tennessee,

Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Gen. Sheridan issued a general order, on the 23d inst., at New Orleans, revoking the order declaring martial law and appointing a military governor. but continues in force the order declaring martial law to exist for the preservation of the public peace and life and property, which was the status existing before the riot.

Foreign.

Napoleon has paid the wife of Maximilian a visit The European Times states that the Atlantic cable s paying about £2,000 per day.

Vera Cruz correspondence, of the 13th inst., says some 300 French troops sailed for France that day. An immense demand for U.S. 5-20s has sprung up in Paris.

Over \$500,000 in specie left Liverpool for New York, on the 25th inst.

On the 22d inst., consols were 88 3-4 in London, Gen. La Marmora has resigned the position of Chief of Staff to the King of Italy, and has been

succeeded by Cialdini. A Paris dispatch of Aug. 25th states that the Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that Maximilian's empire approaches its end.

Artemas Ward has been engaged as a regular contributor to the London Punch, and will contribute to that periodical a series of articles entitled "Artemas Ward in London."

Dates from Havana to the 18th inst. state that that the slave trade is on the increase to an alarming extent; 700 Africans had been landed at one time, and it is said through a bribe to a high officer. At the prorogation of Parliament, on the 10th inst., the Queen's speech did not mention the sub-Thugs," who formed the city police. The General ject of reform, the very subject which brought the new Ministry into power.

> King Victor Emanuel has issued a decree proclaiming an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini as well as others of lesser

The English Government says that the British navy is in a bad condition. The Times is very angry because of this condition of things after some \$350,-000,000 had been spent on the navy in seven years

On the 21st inst., the United States officers were intered Capt. Rexford's office and gave him a severe still receiving ovations everywhere from the Russian Government, merchant princes and the populace. The Emperor has honored them with the review of 50,000 of the Guards.

The Turks have commenced hostilities against the Christians in Candia. Several consulates, esood crop. The same assassins have notified a pecially those of Holland, Sweden and the United ored blacksmith, Jonathan Rogers, and several States, having suffered much damage, have proother colored men, that they must go to work for tested. The insurgents, 25,000 strong, hold impor-

The Reform meeting of the London Working ting a good living by working for himself. The Men's Association, at Guildhall, on the 8th, was a mass of citizens of the county look on with indifference, the Union men dare not complain, and no presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of Manhood, Suffrage and the Ballot, and a determi-

nation was expressed to continue the agitation for a reform of the House of Commons.

During 1865 the emigration from Great Brital and Ireland amounted to 209,801, of whom 17,211 went to British North America, and 147,258 to the United States. Since 1848 the emigrants to the United States have sent back the enormous sum of £13,776,537 to their friends in the United Kingdom. French authorship pays rather handsomely Thiers sold his two great historical works for \$100,-000 each. Dumas pere has earned by his pen \$900,-000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Sand has taken an average of \$10,000 for each of her seventy-five volumes, and \$80,000 more for her

plays-\$830,000 in all-which will do for a woman. Newfoundland has a poor population of about 20,000, or somewhat more than half as many as oston. And yet the Governor of that island has salary of \$12,500 in gold, and other State officers in proportion. But schoolmasters are paid but from \$120 to \$240 per year. The Governor of Massachusetts presides over more than 2,000,000 people for a salary of \$4,000.

Diplomatic correspondence has been publishe owing that Napoleon agreed to release the Mexican Government from all claims in favor of Frenchmen, provided that Maximilian should pay 40,000,-000 francs in Mexican bonds at par. These bonds are now almost worthless; and French citizens in Mexico insist that France is liable for their pay-

Dr. Jolly, a French physician, has begun war upn alcohol. In a report sent to the Academy Medicine at Paris, he says that in every country the statistics of the amount of alcohol imbibed precisely corresponds with the number of judicial sentenes recorded in law reports of the year, as well as with the number of poor, of beggars, of vagabonds, of divorced husbands and wives, of idiot rickety children, of suicides, murders, and of epileptics and lunatics inscribed on the State registers.

The European Times makes the following coments on the arrival of the Empress Carlotta: When the French troops leave, civil war is cer-ain to break out, and if they do not speedily go Jonathan is pledged to drive them. • A sensible woman, as the Empress is represented to be, will see all this at a glance, and will stay at home, thankful that she has reached it in safety. Depend upon it she will not be long without her husband's mpany. The Americans have their eye on Mexico

The intelligence from South America, July 10th, that the allied forces have failed in their operaions against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded the allied army in a swamp near Humaila, in the Paraguay River. The stock of the allied army were dying off rapidly, and Lopez, the mmander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal the final blow to

A letter dated from Santiago, Chili, says four essels are on their way from New York to increase he Chilian navy, while new vessels are to be fitted out in Chilian ports. A large number of heavy guns have been purchased for them, and when present plans are perfected the Chilian navy will be by no neans insignificant. It is said there have been neotiations for the purchase of the ram Dunderburg rom our Government. The fortifications of Valpariso are also progressing.

Reconstruction .- France has assured England that he government will make no demands on Belgian territory. Many respectable citizens of Southern Germany have signed a protest against being excluded from the Northern union. They say they would be subject to the supremacy of Catholic Bavaria. They say, "It is obvious that the South German League, were it ever to become a reality, would be too weak to protect its citizens, or to pursue an independent policy in accordance with their nterests. Cut off from all access to the sea, its mmerce would be crippled and dependent upon he favor of adjacent States; deprived of all polit cal connection with the Northern Confederacy, it would be estranged from it in literature, religion and intellectual progress; and thus entirely dissevered from its brethren, and dissatisfied with its and a plaything in the hands of the foreigner." An important acquisition of Prussia will be the loubling of her present line of seacoast, including harbors on the North Sea. No feature of advan tage arising out of her late successes is of more

value to Prussia than this. The Russian Ambassador at the German Bund as been recalled. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies voted

congratulatory address to the King on the 24th inst

apon the successful results of the war. There were 25 negative votes-Poles and Catholics. A dispatch of the 23th inst., says that peace oncluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Ba varia cedes the Northern District to Prussia, and pays her thirty millions of florins. Darmstadt cedes to Prussia Hesse Hamburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains Upper Hesse, which joins the Northern Confederation. The Prus

sians are beginning to evacuate Bohemia. Thei withdrawal will finish by Sept. 15. When the Bavarian Minister, Herr von der Pforden, after a great deal of trouble, obtained a few oments' conversation with Bismark, and learned his demands, the Bavarian protested that he had no right to give up the territory, when Bismark instantly telegraphed to Gen. Manteuffel to press the war with all vigor in Bavaria. In a short time the Bavarian Minister was glad to come to any terms, and declared his agreement to those dictated. Orders were then telegraphed to arrest the progress

of the Prussian army. The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to trengthen his Empire by re-organizing Hungary on the basis of the Constitution which existed befor the revolution of 1848.

The treaty of peace between Prussia, Italy, Ausria and Bavaria, was signed on the 23d inst. Aus ria unreservedly ceded Venetia.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Aug. 25. B A Chase—Jarvis P Case—D E Chapin -H W Conant. Dunn. H T Eddy. J W Mowry. D C Raymond—N .

Letters Received from Aug. 18 to Aug. 25.

A P Aiken—W H Appleton—H F Austin—R G Adams—D P Bragg—C Bradford—H P Blood—E Benton—C S Busswell

J W F Barnes—B S Boulter—J M Cowans & Co—George G

Cranc—A Caldwell—F C Clark—J B Crawford—S F Cushman

J W Currier—M T Cilley—S H Crowell—O M Cousens—R

Dearborn—C Dodge 2—D Donkeraley—E Dyer—C Dodge—L

R Deater—R Edgerly—J Evans—H T Eddy—J C Felch—Foser

E Palmer Jr—G H Foster—H F Forrest—D E Fuller—S

French—E L Griffeths—F T George—T J Griffen Jr—B W

Gorban—E Grant—H A Helmershausen—A J Hall—J B

Gorban—E S Hamilton—H W Hallett—W T Jewell—A L

Kendall—G L Lansing—A S Ladd—A B Lovewell—H W

Loomis—E Martin—C L Merrifield—A C Manso—J N Marsh

—C A Merrill—D A Mack—W S M McKellar—D A Mack—G

B Newcomb—C L Oliver—W J Pomfret—W B Palmer—A L

Pratt—J B Porter—Thomas Powers—F C Quimby—S Quimby

—D P Randall—G W Ruland—G W T Rogers—D Richards—

L H Taylor—C H Titus—J H Twombly—D M True—S L Tread
well—G Wingate—N W Wilder—H J Wilson—N Wallace—N

Webb—J Whitcher—H W Worthen. Letters Received from Aug. 18 to Aug. 25.

Marriages.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

At Kendall's Mills, Me., Aug. 18th, by Rev. A. R. Sylvester, Mr. James E. Morse to Miss Adelaide B. Williams, both of Anson, Me.

In Corinna, Me., Aug. 19, by Sherman Stone, Esq., Mr. Alvah Knox to Mrs. Sarah E. Melntosh, both of Corinna; Alvath, the Mr. Samel B. Brooks to Miss Sarah E. Rowd, both of Corinna; May 7th, by the same, Mr. A. W. Webb to Miss Sarah A. Kenney, both of Corinna.

In Whitefield, Me. Aug. 13th, by Rev. P. Rowell, William W. Cumingham, of Whitefield, to Laura F. Johnson, of Rockland. In Hazardville, Conn., Aug. 12th, by Rev. C. A. Merrill, Mr. Wisson L. Potter, of Enfield, Conn., to Miss Libbie Frangara, of Springfield, Mass.

In Berlin, Vt., July 22d, by Rev. E. Brown, Rev. R. H. Howard, of the N. E. Conference, to Mrs. Mary A. Jones, late Preceptress of Lasell Female Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. In Albany, N. Y., 23d inst., by Rev. C. W. Cushing, Principal of Lasell Female Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Rev. S. Kelley, of Worcester, Mass., to Mrs. Sarah Burt, of Albany, N. Y.

Deaths.

At Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Aug. 22, of diphtheria, Channing Prescott, only son of Rev. D. P. and E. C. Leavitt, aged 7 years, 2 months.

In Morris, Ill., Aug. 15th, Miss Lucy Hill, in the 50th year of her age, formerly of Kennebunk, Me.

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, begins Aug. 27.

Hedding Camp Meeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at Poland, Me., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at E. Livermore, Me., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at Northport, Me., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at Hatfield, Mass., begins Aug. 27.

Camp Meeting, at Lebanon, N. H., begins Sept. 3.

Camp Meeting, at East Machias, Me., begins Sept. 3.

Ministerial Association, at Milibridge, Me., Sept. 12. S. S. Convention, at North Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 12. Camp Meeting, at Columbia, Me., begins Sept. 17. Local Preachers' Annual Meeting, at Hanover St., Bostor Ministerial Association, at Byfield, Mass., Sept. 25, 26.

Ministerial Association, at Hodgdon's Mills, Me., Oct. 8-10 QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PORTLAND DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

September—Gorham, 8, 9; Chebeague, 15, 16; S. Standish,
02t, 23; Fryeburg, 29, 30.

October—Keenar Falls, 6, 7; Shapleigh, 13, 14; Berwick, 20,
21; S. Eliot, 27, 23; Scotland, 28, 20.

November—Kennerbunk, 3, 4; Biddeford, 10, 11; S. Biddeford, 17, 18; Goodwin's Mills, 24, 25; Scarborough, 27.

December—Peak's Island, 1, 2; Chesnut Street, 8, 9; West
Cumberland, 8, 9.

GEO. WEBBER.

THE CAMP MEETING AT SOUTH WINDSOR, ME will commence Sept. 3d, and close the following Saturda moraing. To those who last year witnessed the excellent or der, and enjoyed the good meetings in that beautiful grove not a word need be said to induce them to come again. Our friends from "over the river" will be welcome. Let us gather in large numbers from all our charges at our annual feast in the grove. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a Centenar receiver. eeting. Wiscasset, July 28.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND M. E. LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This meeting will be held in the Hanover Street Church, Boston, on Wednes day, Sept. 19th. There will be a business meeting at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M. a Local Preachers' Experience Meeting; and at 7. P. M. the venerable Joseph Marsh, who has been a Local Preacher a half century, will preach a Memorial Sermon. All Local Preachers and Exhorters of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the six New England Conferences may become members of this Association by signifying their wish to that effect either personally or by letter to the President of Secretary. Dear Brethren of the Local Ministry, we hope to see you on the appointed day from all parts of New England. Let us meet and confer together upon matters connected with the unccess of our work, and thus strengthen each other's hands, and encourage each other's hearts.

J. A. SMITH, Sceretary, Cambridgeport,
J. E. RISLEY, President, Boston.

2t. Aug. 22.

THE WHITE RIVER JUNCTION CAMP MEETING will commence its annual session on the old ground in Lebanon, N. H., Sept. 3d, and close the 8th. Good board will be farmished all who desire at \$3.00 for the week, or at \$1.00 per day. Horses will be kept at reasonable rates.

All who attend the meeting by the Northern, Passumpsic, Vermont Central and Cheshire Hailroads and their branches, will be returned free to the same stations, provided they get their tickets countersigned by the Secretary of the meeting on the ground.

he ground.

Persons wishing to engage wood or stoves for the meeting an apply to Horace F. Folsom, Lebanon, N. H.

The mail train going north only will stop at the ground.

The Claremont District Stewards are requested to meet on thursday P. M., at 1 o'clock. There will be a Centenary meeting, Wednesday, P. M. Ing. Wednesday, P. M.

As a preparation for a good Centenary Camp Meeting, I suggest that all the churches of this region observe Friday, Aug. 31st as a day of fasting, and to pray that God may reveal himself in power and mercy to-us—that the ministry may receive. the anointing of the Holy One, and his almighty breath waken "the dry bones of this valley." The brethren on all contiguous charges in Vermont are cordially invited to come and share the work and blessing of this "feast of tabernacles." Come! and may the Fillar of Fire lead you out of your house of bondage into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

A. J. CHURCH.

Concord, Aug. 10.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—The next annual session THE PREACHERS OF THE BOSTON AND LYNN DISTRICTS are requested to meet at No. 5 Cornhill, Monday, THE PREACULERS
DISTRICTS are requested to meet at No. 5 Cornhill, Monday
Sept. 3d, to consider the subject of the approaching Centenary
Celebration.

L. R. THAYER,
JEFFERSON HASCALL.

Business Aotices.

the price. 150 pieces just received by the New England Carpe Company, 75 Hanover Street. The extremely high cost of the nvoice (which comprises the best and latest patterns) at such low

A NEW CARPET.-Crossley's improved Electrotype, po sessing the appearance and beauty of real Brussels, and quite as durable, for half the price, now opening by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

FINE CARPETS.—Get the modern styles. 300 pieces of Cross-ley's Tapestry Brussels, just received per steamers "Concor-dia" and "Delaware." These goods comprise the latest and choisest patterns for the coming season, and will be sold to

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—The entire stock of a manufacturer,

comprising over 1000 rolls of various widths, and elegant new designs just purchased and this day received. This invoice of Oil Cloths having been purchased for very much under the present ruling prices, will be sold correspondingly low by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. OH. CLOTH CAPPETS -In wide sheets and narrow width n the beautiful enameled finish, the most desirable and el gant goods made, for sale at manufacturer's prices by the New

and Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Bo

CANTON MATTINGS OR STRAW CARPETING at 25 cents per fancy styles, for sale at low prices by the New England Carpet

CARPETS-DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES. An invoice of English Tapestries at \$1.75 cts. per yard. An invoice of All Wool Ingrains for \$1.25 cts. per yard. An invoice of Floor Oil Cloths for 621 cts. per yard. An invoice of Canton Mattings for 25 cts. per yard.

And our entire stock, which is complete in all its branches,
s now being sold at reduced prices. New England Carpet

invoice of these elegant Carpets for sale at \$1.25 per yard, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. CANTON MATTINGS OR STRAW CARPETINGS Cheap .- An voice subject to slight damage by water, purchased at Hag

CROSSLEY'S MOSAIC BRUSSELS CARPETINGS .- A small

5 Hanover Street, Boston. A GOOD DISINFECTANT .- Since Cholera has made its appearance upon our shores, various disinfecting compounds have been recommended; but none with more feasibility than Pyle's O. K. Soap, which, if frequently used in the bath and in he wash tub by the prudent partaker of food, will combine to the stomach by his Dietetic Saleraius, and now he proposes t purify the body with his O. K. Soap. Will not our grocers at in so benevolent a work?

IMPORTANT TRADE MARK CASE IN CANADA .- Before J. 2. Tache, acting in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture. Tried at Ottawa, C. W., March 21 and 22, 1866. This suit was brought by Messas. Perry Davis & Son, of Providence, R. I., U. S. A., to procure for themselves the en-egistration of the words "Pain Killer" as their Trade Mark n the Trade Marks Register of Canada. Lymans, Clare &

To sustain their claim of exclusive right to the words " Pain Killer," Perry Davis & Son brought proof that the sale of their medicine was already established in 1839, and their labels "Pain Killer" printed in considerable quantity in 1840. which this claim was sustained against persons using the term "Pain Killer" as a part of the name of similar preparaions, as early as 1848.

It was claimed by Lymans, Clare & Co. that the term " Pain Killer," before its adoption by Perry Davis & Son, was a com-non term, like "Embrocation," "Liniment," "Lotion," and ther similar well known words, and to adopt it as a trade mark could not constitute an exclusive right to its use.

Dr. Tache having listened attentively to the proofs and arguments on both sides, entered into a very full explana-of the law as applicable to the case, showing what constitu trade mark, and what an infringement on the same, and in sing said "Both Trade Marks having been attentively ex amined by me, I decide that the Trade Mark in question con-sists in the words 'Pain Killer,'"—and ordered the cancella-tion of Lymans, Clare & Co.'s Trade Mark, in the Trade Marks Register, and the entry of Perry Davis & Son's in the same

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. - Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges.— Much sickness, undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effect sioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of incredients used in making Brown?" "Vermifuge Com-

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Potash or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Pat up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. Babbitt, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York. 17. Oct. 11. We advise our readers to try Renne's Pain Killing Magic

THE LADIES are especially invited to examine our new Spring Goods—Prints, De Laines, Balmorals, Shawls and Silks—new styles Spring Garments, novelties in Dress Goods, etc., etc. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. No. 94 COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combina

tion with Giycerine, and especially designed for the use of La-

dies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its

washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists, Feb. 14. DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP! The Great Cholera Remedy.—
Also, Dysentery, Diarrhoza, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in the Stonfach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colle, etc., and is warranted to cure, or no pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affording almost instant relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the mest incredulous of these facts. Soid

by all Dealers in Medicine. Please send for Circular. Try it.
Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., of New York, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., of Boston, General Agents. 6mfr.Apris May 30.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM is warranted to cure Dyser tery, Diarrhos and Cholera Morbus. It has done so for the past twenty-five years, and it will prove efficacious to those

LITCHPIELD'S DIPHTHERIA VANOUISHER. (Used with Attchfeld's External Application.)—Warranted to cure Diph-heria, and all Throat troubles.

LITCHFIELD'S EXTERNAL APPLICATION, warranted to cure Rheumatic and Sciatic Lameness, and all Lameness, when

Price of each of the above, \$1.00 per bottle G. A. LITCHFIELD & Co., Proprietors, Winchendon, Mass Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burn & Co., Boston OHN F. HENRY & Co., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH.-Read the test mony of a few of the many eminent clergymen and their fami-ies of New York City, who, having used the Sozodont for a ong time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation: Rev. Thomas Dewitt, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, afayette Place. Rev. J. W. Alexander, D.D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth

Rev. J. B. Wakeley, M. E. City Missionary

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Pastor Fourth Universalis Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Chh. Lafayette Place Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Pastor Church of Messia

roadway. Rev. B. M. Adams, M. E. Church, Duane Street. Rev. George Potts, D.D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Un

Rev. E. E. Rankin, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-Sec Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D.D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reform

rom G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. The popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's "Sosodont," esides being a very pleasant addition to the tollet, contains ngredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth. Beware of Imitations! Sold by all Druggists and Perfumer
May 16. 18t. HALL & RUCKBLI, New York.

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS have saved more than 50,000 per ns from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dystery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neurala, Also, a sure cure for Diphtheria, Coughs and Eheuma ism. All Druggists sell them. ORRIN SKINNER & Co., Proprietors, Springfield, Mass. May 9.

SEGUR'S PRESCRIBED GOLDEN SEAL, recommended for the treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fever and Ague, and warranted a cure. Invented by Dr. G. C. Segur. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct articles, and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession. A physician who has made use of it in his practice says—" It is nless, while it is potent: nor does it as is the case with any medicines leave a shattered constitution in its track." Sold by all Druggists. Orkin Skinner & Co., Sole Pro-rietors, Springfield, Mass. The trade can obtain it of any few York or Boston Medicine House. May 9.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the most perfect preparation ray hair to its original color-will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splendid hair dress-ng—cleansing the scalp, and making the hair soft, lustrous and silken. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

Cholera, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, and Rheumatism are ulckly cured by AMERICAN LIFE DROPS. eop. May 9.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22. At market for the current week: Cattle, 1762; Sheep and ambs, 7,324; Swine, 3200; number of Western Cattle, 1179; astern Cattle, 235: Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 245; Cattle left over from last week, 103.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Extra, \$14.00 \$14.50; first quality,

1.00 a \$13.75; second quality, \$12.00 a \$12.75; third quality, 10.00 3 \$11.50 P 100 lbs (the total weight of hides, tallow and The supply of Beeves in market is not so large as it has been for the two last weeks. The quality is mostly ordinary, there being but a few lots of extra beeves among them. Prices re-main unchanged from our last quotations. Trade was not

pery active, although there was a good many cattle sold be-fore the close last night. There were more good cattle among those from Maine suitable for beef than there were among hose of last week's supply from that section. Stores. There are but a few Store Cattle in market, most of Working Oxen - Sales \$150, \$172, \$190, \$200, \$202, \$245 \$205, \$300, \$305. There is not so large a supply in market as there was last week, and the demand is active. Milch Coucs—Sales ordinary \$65 @ 80; extra \$90 @ \$115; re Cows \$35 @ \$55. There is a fair supply of Milch Cows n market, mostly of an ordinary grade.

Sheep and Lambs—The trade for Sheep and Lambs is bett

han it was one week ago. There is not so large a supply i narket. We quote sales Lambs \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, pring Pigs, wholesale 14 g 15; retail 15 g 17c V h.
Fat Hogs—2500 in market. Prices 111 g 12c V h.

	1	RE	TA	IL	PRICE.		
	INSIDE	FA	NE	UIL	HALL MARKET.		
	PROVISION	18	311	200	Turnips, & peck,		38
	Lump Butter, best,				Beets, & peck,		25
	Tub, 1st quality,	42	ă		Potatoes, & pk, new, 00		40
	2d quality,	35			Sweet Potatoes, pk,	41	25
	Cheese,	10			Shelled Beans, qt, 35		50
	Eggs, doz,	177	ň	31	Pickles, gal, 50	a	75
	Beef, fresh,	14	Ř		Marrow Squashes, & h.	ň	4
•	Salted,		ă		Hubbard do,	n	
	Smoked,					61	00
	Pork, fresh,	14	9	15		-	
	Salted,	18		25	FRUIT.		
	Hams, Boston,	22			Blackberries, qt, 25	B	60
	Lard, best,	23		24	Watermelons, ea, 25		50
	Veal,	10	a	25	Pears, peck, 1 00		00
	Calves,	08	8	15	Peaches, 2 50		
	Spring Lamb, b,	12		20	Dried Apples, V b, 20		25
	Mutton,	121	2	25	Apples, & peck, 75	@1	
1	Sheep, whole,	08		14	Lemons, doz, 25		37
f			-		Peaches in cans,		60
r	POULTRY.				Tomatoes qt box,		10
	Turkeys, B,	28		30	Messina Oranges,		
-	Chickens, Spring, h	,30		40		81	
n.	Roasting Pigs,		701		Cranberries, bu, 0 00		
e		00	84	00		6	20
	Old Fowls, fb,			25	Black Hamburg, 1, 1 00		
•	Wild Pigeons, doz, 2	50	63	00	Pine Apples, ea, 15		50
	Woodcock, each,		6	371			
n	Green Geese, ea, 2	00	@3	00	HAY.		11/20
-				Country Hay,			
	VEGETABL	LES			4º 100 fbs, 1 40		35
đ	Onions, & peck,	(3)			New Hay, 1 25	£1	39
0	Carrots, W peck,		6	38	Eastern, pressed,	-22	- 00
	String Beans, pk,			50	¥ ton, 22 00	540	00

Sum. Squash, each, 6 6 Straw, Lettuce, w head, 6 05 w 100 ms, 80 g 96 Advertisements.

EDUCATIONAL. D. APPLETON & CO., New York, publish more than
250 EDUCATIONAL TEXT-BOOKS,

Including the Departments of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew and Spriac.
SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, AND COLLEGES DESIRING TEXT SOOKS will consult their interest by addressing D. APPLE FON & CO., New York, who will be glad to supply their

vants on the most favorable terms.

Among their recent publications are the following:—
TRST BOOK IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By G. P. Quackenbos. Price 50 cents. bos. Price 50 cents.

J. ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By same Author. Price, \$1.20.

RIMARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Price, \$1.00.

UACKENBOS'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Price, \$2.00. Everything has been brought fully up to date. OUMAN'S NEW CHEMISTRY. Entirely re-written and much enlarged, with 310 Engravings. Price, 2.00. HARKNESS'S LATIN GRAMMAR. Price, \$1.75. Strongly recommended by our leading scholars as a decided advance on the old Latin Grammars. IARKNESS'S LATIN READER. A companion to the Grammar, by the same Author. Price, \$1.50. NEW EDITION OF QUINTILIAN. By Prof. H. S. Frieze, of University of Michigan. \$1.50. PPLETON'S ARITHMETICAL SERIES: On the basis of the works of Geo. R. Perkins, LL. D. By G. P. Quacken-

bos, A.M.

No labor has been spared to make this series exactly what is required for the purpose of mental discipline, as well as for ractical use in the daily business of life. It is clear, simple, horough, comprehensive, logically arranged, well graded, is upplied with a great variety of examples, AND TEACH, STHE METHODS ACTUALLY USED BY BUSINESS

The Series consists of a PRIMARY, an ELEMENTARY, 5 PRACTICAL, a Higher, and a Mental. The Primary (40 cts.), and Practical (75 cts.) are now eady, and the others will speedily follow. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States to introducese Arithmetics. ALMO PUBLISHED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ORNELL'S GEOGRAPHIES. Everywhere received with

CORNELLS GROUNATHIES.

AN INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK: intended as an elementary drill-book, on the inflections and Principles of the Language, and as an introduction to the Author's Crammar, Reader, and Lain Composition. By Albert Harkness. \$1.25.

A GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER: or, the derivation and definition of English words with their grammatical classification. By W. J. Tenney. \$1.25.

ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY: By Rev. Joseph Alden, LL. D. 12mo. Price, \$1.30. Specimen copies of any of the above works malled post-paid to teachers and school officers, on receipt of one half the retail price. The most favorable terms made for introduction.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Aug 20 3t 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y.

LASFILL PEMALE SEMINARY, at Auburndale,
Mass. Next year begins Sept. 20th. Number limited to
Effy. Address
CHAS. W. CUSHING.
Aug 29
4t:

Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED for Frank Moore's New Work, "WOMEN OF THE WAR." A work, "WOMEN OF THE WAR."

Agents will find this abook of read merit and intrinsic value—subject xie—intrasely interesting and avoiting. No work ever attracted and engaged the public mind like this. Every body wants it, and thousands will purchase it as soon as an opportunity is afforded them. Read what the press says of it:
"Overflowing with pathos and most toushing sentiment."
Boston Evening Transcript.
"The steel-plate portraits are engraved in the most approved bank-note style.—New York Tribune. Hartford Times. Hartford Covernst.

"A very valuable and original work."—Boston Traveller.
"We cannot read these records without the deepest emotion."—Hartford Evening Press.
"It is asle to predict a volume of great merit and popularity."—Springstell Republicons.
"A book of real merit, possessing fresh and peculiar interest all its own."—Hartford Daily Times.
"One of the most interesting works of the industrious su-

est all its own."—Hartford Daily Times.

"One of the most interesting works of the industrious author."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

"Possessing an interest and covering a field which no other book has."—Hartford Daily Couront.

INTELLIGENT, active MALES OF PEMALES WIll find the sale of this work a pleasant and fucrative employment. This Book HAS NO COMPETITOR—IT COMES PRESH AND NEW TO THE PEOPLE. THE TERRITORY IS CLEAR AND C

THE ORGAN MANUAL; Containing Directions and information Respecting the Purchase of an Organ, and the Rectifying of Ciphering and other Simple Casualities without the assistance of a Builder; also, A Brief History of the Organ and an Account of its Construction. By Rev. Henry D. Nicholson, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. With an Appendix containing Remarks on the Use of the Reed Organ. Price 75 cents. Sent post-paid. OLIVEE DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St. Aug 29 PARK SCHOOL. Pupils are reminded that the next Term will begin Sept. 10th. Rooms open Saturdays, at 11 o'clock.

Aug 8 DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BRO-

and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
22 STATE STEERT, BOSTON.
17 DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water. The Most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative Known. t has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM; and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, PEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER,

AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Etc. om J. W. HORNER, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virgi Sept. 18, 1865. "DR, H. ANDERS & Co. Gentlemen:

* * * * I had thirty-seven running ulears when I com
menced taking your lodine Water, and am now reduced to
one.

* * * I induced a person quite low with Scrofula, to
try the medicine. He can now attend to his business, and is
quite encouraged."
Our Circular, which will be sent FRHE to any one sending their
address, contains testimonials from the

REV. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., EDWARD H. PARKER, A.M., M.D. of New York, and Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists. Also fer sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremon

treet, Boston, and by Druggists generally.

Jan 31

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.)
The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches cademies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition) mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and war ranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects nd is a fact well known where bells of base material, suc as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE

prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue.

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, strated Catalogue, E. A. & G. H. MEST TROY, N. Y. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRO-

What may seem almost incredible, is that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles, and overcome opposition, as herculean as were ever encoun-

and overcome opposition, as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPPDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow, recuperative process of Nature."

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) Diseases transmitted from Parkent to Child.

PARALYSIS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not retierate that it is emphatically the Great Life Syring Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER.**

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH,
CONSTIPATION, BILLIOUSSESS.
STRUMA, KING'S EVII., GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERTSIFELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.
This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED) filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

LETTINITISS LUMBERO NEURINGS SCIATION COUT. RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS], LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA. GOUT, If there is any discent in which the Constitution Life Strup is a sovereign, it is Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most inanse pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been carred by us. Purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercustr, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumail Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

CONSTITUTION LIFE STRUP, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin. ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends. or all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases, Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYNUT will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

ur will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Disease of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M.D.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK,

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK,

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

For sale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Harover Street, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston Agents.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

MORGAN & MORG WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,
Jan 3 eoply 46 Cliff Street, New York. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE! This Great Remedy

for all Diseases of the STGMACH,

is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Bal-sam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for him which had before yielded to nothing out chloroform.

The almost daily testimony from various parts of the cou The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market St., Plitaburgh. Sir:—I take great pleasure in stating that after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering esting any kind og food, and on an average would vomit about one third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpiess. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my alomach save a little dry losat and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been, not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dysepsia. Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia.

Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Alleghany.

ISAAC AIKEN, Late Pastor of the Besver St. M. E. Church, Alleghany. HYSICIANS ENDORSE AND USE IT! INISTERS GIVE TESTIMONY OF ITS EFFICACY!

HEARTBURN! SICK-HEADACHE! It has cured in hundreds of eases. HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS!

It stops in thirty minutes. BISING OF THE FOOD! It stops immediately. One does will remove.

Readily yields to a few doses. BAD BREATH! Its UNFRECEDENTED SUCCESS is owing to the fact test
IT CURES BY ASSISTING NATURE TO BE-ASSERT HER SWAY IN THE SYSTEM very dealer in the United States sells it at ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston New England Agents.

Aug 22 cop12t disconding 107

Advertisements.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, Warranted to

CUITE SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
DYSENTERY,
DIARRIGA, AND CHOLERA. d5,000 Bottles sold
IN NEW ENGLAND LAST YEAR,
PRICE OFLY 25 cents.

BEV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, REV. JAMES PORTER, D.D.,
of New York, and others resommand it. Keep a bottle on hand, Sold by all Druggists.

GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston. CAMP MEETING MUSIC BOOKS. THE NEW MELODEON. By Hev. J. W. Dadmun; 192 pp. Price 60 cents, 86 per dozen, 80 New Tunes, 80 new pages.

VESTRY CHIMES. By Ass Hull; 168 pp. Price 60 cents, 86 per dozen. SACRED HARMONEUM. By Rev. L. Hartsough and Rev. W. Dadmun; 64 pp., paper cover. Price 30 cents, \$2.75 per peren, or \$3 if sent by mail. dozen, or \$3 if sent by mail.

These are the latest and best books for Camp Meetings and
Vestry use. All other books in market constantly on hand.

Agents wanted to sell them at the Camp Meetings.

Agent,

At a combill, Boston.

IT 18 MORE THAN FORTY YEARS SINCE HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE was introduced to the public. In that length of time it has carried a reputation (to which it is richly entitled,) of being the best remedy in use for the complaints for which it is rec-

ommended, viz.:

Dyspesia or Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Costiveness, Sich Headache, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Hourseness, Shortness of
Breath, Nervous Complaints, Saint Vitus' Dance, Dissacd Liver, Jaundice, Pains in the Side, Stomach
and Ereust, Electing at the Stomach, Worms,
Croup, Fever and Ague, Asthma, Ge. M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents, No. 26 Tremont soston, Mass.

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY-50,000 COPIES.

A preacher says to us, "Fifty thousand copies might be as easily put into immediate circulation as ten thousand, if the preachers would say a few words to the people albest it."—Thousands of Barnes' Calvinistic Notes are circulated among us, and we have paid thousands of dollars for it; and yet the Episcopaidm, a High Church paper, says, "It will supersede Barnes's Notes, except among its partisans." A Question Book on the first volume will soon be out for Bible classes, Price \$1.25 per volume, Vol. 1, Matthew and Mark; Vol. 2, Luke and John.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, Aug. 5.

DELICIOUS, STRICTLY PURE, AND OF COLTON'S

Select Flavors of the Choice Fruits, Spices, &c., re attracting the attention of Lovers of Choice Flavors everywhere, for their Delicious Flavor and Economy, Their Great Strength and Strict Purity. There is no better.

Dealers Treble their Sales with them,

FOR THE PROPERTY AND TRESTIMONIALS.

For the Flavors, in 1865 and '66. Introduced 1860.

GOVERNORS from each of the New Engined States.

G. & C. MERRIAM, the well WM. B. SPRAGUE, D.D., of known Fublishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictional Theory of Theory lege.

Ind. ther names very widely known. Also, Proprietors of the BEST HOTELS in this country, and well-known bealers, who seek the Best. See Circular of References.

See Sollo BY GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, AND FANCY GOODS

For every Toilet Table, and every Family, Colton's Toilet Article, No. 3,
COSMETIC TO HEAL, SOFTEN, WHITEN, AND
BEAUTIFY THE SKIN. ENTIRELY A NEW COMBINATION OF CURATIVES. coughness and eruptions of the skin, pimples, chapped face, ips and hands, cold sores, parched and sore lips, red and irriated skin, freckles, sunburn and tan fice away almost like angic under its rapidly soothing and healing effect. ITS FRAGRANCE, AND PERFECT SAFETY FOR THE SKIN DF CHILD OR ADULT, MAKE IT ALMOST INDISPENSABLE IN KYERY FAMILY. CALL FOR COLIONS TOILET ARTICLE NO. 3. Sold by Druggista and Fancy Soods Dealers.

No. 1 to Moisten, Boften, and Beautify the Hair. COLTON'S TONIC ELIXIR,
A TOWERFUL TONIC FOR ALL,
At the same time
ALLEVIATING NERVOUS DEBILITY,
PURELY MEDICINAL AND VEGETABLE.

Languid, Dull, Weak, Drowsy Feelings of SPRING and SUMMER are prevented and cured. BY ITS USE WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give ligestion, Nausea and Biliousness, Headaches, Jaundice aralgia, Loss of Appetite, Kidney Complaints and many of unexplainable bad feelings from nervous and general debili RELIABLE PERSONS WHO USE IT SAY: I never found its equal to strengthen and give an appetite." It entirely cured me of nausea and indigestion." It is the only medicine that cures and prevents my frequent daches," &c., &c. All praise it.

BY ITS USE

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM OR INJURIOUS ARTICLE. The above articles are prepared by J. W. COLTON, Chem-t, and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. WHOLESALE AGENCIES.

M. S. BURR & CO., 28 Hanover Street, and
M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston.

WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., corner William and Beek-

man Streets, New York.
For Select Flavors and Tolict Articles,
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
May 16

6mosfrmar14 ECONOMY IS WEALTH! SAVE YOUR CAR-PETS!! Many a nice Carpet has been sent into the to the second-hand store on ACCOUNT OF AN OIL-some other adhesive substance. A 25 cent box of COLLEYS CLEANSING CREAM ald be sufficient to clean a dozen of them so effects could never tell where the eye-sore was. For cleansi

it has no equal.

Agents in Boston: DANIEL CUMMINGS & CO., 42 South
Market Street; CONANT & SANBORN, 17 South Market
Street; HEATH & CHENEY, 85 Hanover Street; M. S.
BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street. Aug 8 COMMISSIONERS OF ALL THE STATES AND GEO. T. ANGELL & SAMUEL JENNISON,
17 46 Washington Street, Boston Feb 21 E. L. HOLBROOK, MANUFACTURER OF SU-PERIOR ORGANS, EAST MEDWAY, MASS.

NEW CAMP MEETING MUSIC-IN SHEETS. Price 5 cents per copy, 40 cents per dozen. Aug 8 4t JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

tion of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life element his is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRON-

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED

IC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY or a LOW STATE OF THE

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, in-fusing STENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the n, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION. DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured !! From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Box "I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from syspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrap, and sound immediate beneiti from it. In the course of three or four recks I was entirely relieved from my audicrings, and have en-yed uninterrupted health ever since." FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ., President of the Metropolitan Bank.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
REV. P. CHURCH

NEW ENGLAND WRITES TO A FRIEND *AS FOLLOWS:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; insect into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELAS-TICITY OF MUSCLE." "My rough the form of the first as FOLLOWS:

"My rough to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the A tic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me inhe fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, sufering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to one it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, besides much other valuable and inter-ceting matter, will be sent free to any one sending us their name and residence. see that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown i

SETH W. FOWLE & SALE BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SODIS

Poetry.

LINES,

Giving a description of the triumphant death of SISTER MARY ABBOTT, of Chelses, who passed to her final rest in heaven on the 20th ult. Much of it is given in her own language.

"Though dead she yet speaketh." They tell me I am dying-That my sufferings, are almost o'er That ere the sun of to-morrow, I shall be on the other shore; But it does not startle me any-I long for the land of the blest, Where the wicked cease from troubling.

Draw nearer to me, dear ones,

Form a circle around my bed,

I've many things I'd say to you Ere I am cold and dead. The room grows darker and darker. I can hardly see you now,-Come closer to me, my Emma, Put your hand upon my brow I'm almost o'er the dark river Most home to the other side. I can hear the voice of angels. And the ebbing of the tide; The boatman stands ready to take me, I hear the dip of the oar-I've almost reached the haven Where sorrow will come nevermore.

Already six of our number Have gone to the land of the blest, And they're waiting to welcome my spirit Home to its final rest. You know that I love you dearly, That I love you each, and all, But I must obey the summons When my heavenly Father calls

But I want you each to promise That you'll meet me in that land, And then in that heavenly country We shall be an unbroken hand: There we shall know no parting, There we shall feel no pain. But be happy and blessed forever,-O I feel that to die is gain.

If the spirits of the departed Are permitted to look from above, And to hover about the dear ones That they here so long have loved, I shall come and be often with you. Though you'll not know I'm near, To brighten, to strengthen, and comfort-Your pathway through life to cheer. Now sing to me of my Saviour, And my feeble voice I'll raise, In one more song of thanksgiving, Of glory, of honor and praise.

My tongue grows stiff-I am going, The death-sweat is on my brow, I can sing no longer with you, For I am crossing the river now.

Good bye, I am almost over, I feel the death-angel has come, "But still keep singing dear ones,-You sing as I enter my home."*

* These were her last words.

Literary Actices.

This volume contains the weekly numbers of the magazine from April to June, 1866. The articles are selected from current European literature with such excellent discrimination that the reputation of this periodical is as broad as the continent. ANDERSONVILLE PRISON, by Ambrose Spencer. 12mo., pp. 272. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This narrative of the famous, or rather infamous elicited on the trial of Henry Wirz, edited by a gen tleman who is a resident of Georgia, and by him dedicated to the few brave men who have survived the horrors of their confinement in that prison.

POTOMAC, by Jonathan Letterman, M.D. 8vo. . 194. New York: D. Appleton & Co. The author was Medical Director of the Potoma Army, and has published an account of the labors of his department in a style to interest the reader, and for the purpose of giving the public an approximate idea of an army surgeon's routine of duty, as well as to show what has been accomplished by the medical officers in that division of our forces.

or Boston for 1865. 8vo., pp. 450. This publication is valuable in that it shows the working and what has been accomplished by the admirable school system of our city.

BREVITIES IN CHESS. 12mo., pp. 249. New York D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Nichols & Noyes. A valuable work for persons interested in the game, consisting of a collection of games and prob lems, compiled by M. J. Hazeltine, Esq., chess edi-

Smith, LL. D. Large 16mo., pp. 619. Nev York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Nichols &

To those familiar with Dr. Smith's works, th simple statement that he is author of this history is sufficient commendation. It is published in neat and convenient form, and will be extensively read by Bible scholars.

lished by D. Appleton & Co., edited by Brevet Colonel J. M. Cutts, who has put in this form a series of opinions on constitutional questions, and historical sketches of political parties as he received

CHRISTINA ROSETTI'S POEMS. A handsome duo decimo volume of 256 pages, published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston, and which is meeting with ready sale. It is claimed that Miss Rossetti and Jean Ingelow are the greatest living female poets.

THE SERMONS preached on different occasions during the last twenty years, by the Rev. Edward Myrick Goulburn, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary

New York: D. Appleton & Co. THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY TREASURY, a religio exercise for every day in the year, by Ebenezer Temple, author of the "Domestic Altar," etc. Boston

Gould & Lincoln. LIFE OF ANDREW JOHNSON. 12mo., pp. 363. Ne

Pretending to be written by a national man fro a national standpoint, and issued in 1866, it must be an interesting volume. BATTLE Echoes. 12mo., pp. 325. Boston:

great events of the war lessons for the country, maintaining that pious men are the nation's hope. FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE, by the notoriou rebel Harry Gilmore. New York: Harber & Bro SHERBROOKE, by the author of "Madge." New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Boston: Lee & Shep-

man who lived in the South during the war, and who preserved his notes, made from time to time, by burying them in the ground. The story has

been published in parts in Harper's Weekly. ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS; Narrative of Capture and Captivity, by W. J. C. Moens, with a map and illustrations. New York

THE NEW MELODEON: a Collection of Hymn and Tunes, original and selected, adapted to all occasions of Social Worship. Edited by Rev. J. W.

WALTON'S PRIMARY ARITHMETIC; a book of object lessons in the elements of numbers, simple and philosophical. Boston: Brewer & Tileston. HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. 16mo.

This work, published at the time when people are

Correspondence.

SHAMS.-NO. 3. BY A WOMAN.

To be truthful does not imply the necessity of turning one's soul inside out to the gaze of indifferent spectators. A little privacy, a degree of reserve is allowable. And it is very often the case that disguises, instead of being shams are but in nocent cloaks to hide what is unreal, and to reveal only so much truth as is pleasing to the be

When, along my life's journey, I have found myself in homes where furniture was scarce, and money scarcer, do you suppose that I ever told people that my comfortable cushioned divans were made of old packing boxes, or that my pretty toilet-table was an empty flour barrel; or that the cover of the study-table hid unsightly cracks and spots without number? When I turned my best "meetin' gown" wrong side out and bottom end up, and slily abstracted a half breadth from the skirt to fashion a new waist, and every body pretended to think the garment a new one, do you think I took any pains to enlighten people? I wonder who ever knew how often I inked the seems and elbows of my husband's Sunday coat, and rejoiced that his position in the pulpit kept prying eyes at a distance. It was a real life that I lived then, and if I could recall any portion of the past, I should say, give me back the golden days

of loving shams and poverty.

Again I find myself pondering the question. What would society be without its shams? All those pleasant, polite sayings which we understand to mean nothing, but which are such soothing sedatives to wounded vanity, such charming props to self-consequence could be done away with. All those delightful methods of showing interest in indifferent people would be abolished. The tame, sincere, humdrum life would be most

When Mrs. Gracia utters in her soft, sweet way the airy nothings which declare her liking for me, does it hinder my enjoyment of her honied words to know that the same accents will fall as sweetly, the pretty language will flow as spontaneously for others as for myself? Not at all. This graceful manner of flattering is Mrs. Gracia's pet sham. It is her property as much as her Attleborough diamond. And we like the surface polish, even while we know that it is a cloak for insincerity. What would society be without Mrs. Gracia? I am afraid it would have to break up house-keeping altogether.

A belief in human nature is supposed to be necessary to happiness. If that means a literal faith in the sincerity of our fellows, we are not likely to find happiness in this life. We like the pretty compliment and kind wishes of those about us, but we should soon get our greenness snubbed

out of us, if we interrupted them literally.

I wonder if people got along without humbugs in dress, style and social intercourse in the old patriarchal times? Paris had not then been appointed dictator in fashions, and paper dickeys are not mentioned in the records of those days. The tabernacle in the wilderness was, in its way, a marvel of upholstery, but there was no tinsel about it. The overlaying was of pure gold. The curtains were of fine-twined linen without a particle of shoddy. There were no unsightly knots and cracks to be covered with varnished veneering. Perhaps Ezekiel had a prophetic view of such things. If some of his visions will not bear this interpretation, I. for one, don't know what they do

humbugs. But I have noticed that they all con- young men would have turned away from such sider false hair, false teeth, false forms, etc., etc., indispensable for their own "womenites," and alas! for themselves often. They like the graceful sweep of crinoline, and the rats, mice and other vermin that toonee their wives and daughters It is a question how much sham there is in religious life. How much that is only surface religion. Most of us can remember when to be converted meant to experience a change of heart and a consequent distaste for worldly pleasures. Young converts used to be watched very narrowly by unconverted people, and one had to be a first class hypocrite to deceive the keen eyes of their ungodly judges. It is the same now, for that matter. The most careless sinners will read

ily point out to you the real Bible Christian. I am not going to tell all I know in regard to religious shams. I could not do it without being personal, and personalities are apt to be discourteous. But I will gently remind you of what you

You hear people talk in meeting about coming out from the world, of forsaking its pleasures, o cultivating holiness, of being whole-hearted in the service of Christ, of the little time which is to serve for our probation, of the vanity of earthly pursuits and riches, etc., and then you see them affectionately associating with ungodly people, joining in their amusements, and as heartily forwarding the interests of Satan as if they were sworn to his service.

You see gaily dressed women, with tinsel enough in their apparel to pay for feeding many hungry ones and clothing many naked, and you hear them talk in the class-room about denying themselves for Jesus. You hear others deplore the ill health which deprives them of social church privileges, and you see them foremost in fairs and festivals and secular parties of pleasure. You hear them regret the want of means to do good while their houses bewilder us with their display of costly upholstery. And you hear them utter all these shams without a blush of honest shame upon their cheeks. And you have the same faith in their profession of godliness that you have in the lying words upon many monuments in the place of graves.

However agreeable or convenient the manifold shams of society may be to us, it is a sad sight to see them mixing in among eternal realities in the church of God. We feel it an ungenerous usurpation. Having full possession of the kingdom of the world and the glory thereof, should they not be slow to sully our altars with their presence. If any one wants to serve the devil there is plenty of room in the world to do it in. There is really no need of setting up his signboard and publishing his advertisements in the church of God. There sincerity and truth should find their abiding place, and there the sublime responsibilities of existence should find utterance nd attention.

I suppose that humbugs will have no part in surrection. In that day when God shall judge us all, there will be flimsy disguises. No attempt at deception when the all-seeing eye is piercing to the thoughts and intents of the heart. The world which has been so full of shams will have passed away. I tremble while I ask myself, Was my conversion real? Is my religious life genuine? Have I hope of eternal life? Do I honestly love God supremely, or am I a hypocrite, a humbug,

AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Adolphe Monod gives the following illustration of the benefits arising from the reading of the Bible: "The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. I one day asked her how she preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so comply expressed to her own. This ments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her reply: 'Because to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years, my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent, that I

most in want of such a history, is edited by Henry
M. Field, D.D., brother of Cyrus W., author of several works, and at one time one of the editors of the Evangelist.

might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit any fault, did they perform any good action, I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises

Children.

THE BABY AWAY.

We miss little Blossom; The humming-bird sips From a thousand gay bowers. But he finds no such flowers As her sweet little lips. We miss the soft touch

Of that dear little kiss, That asks us to show The pictures, or go From that room to this

The house is se empty. We miss her all day, Peeping in at the door. Trotting over the floor, With kitty at play.

She is gone, little Florence! We miss every curl Of her golden-brown hair, So sunny and fair,-Our own little girl. We miss her light step

Stealing over the stair We miss her at tea From her seat on our knee She is missed everywhere Ah me! We can never

Half tell her our love;

Our bright cuming Floy, Our dear darling, our joy Our pure little dove. Come home, baby precious! Come, blue eyes; come, pug: Throw a kiss, make a bow,

Curtsey pretty and low, And then gives us a hug H. C. GARDNER.

For Zion's Herald.

READY FOR ANY HONORABLE WORK. When young G. came to the city, it was in what were called "hard times." Many mer-

chants had failed in their business, and a great many persons, young and old were out of employment, anxiously seeking new positions where they might earn a living. There was very little business done, and merchants dismissed their clerks, in order to reduce expenses. Many persons who had been in comfortable circumstances heretofore, now found it difficult, at times, to secure their daily bread. That no one should really suffer for lack of food, generous merchants established soup houses in different parts of the city, and invited any persons that were unable to purchase food, to come and receive, without expense, wholeson soup enough for themselves and families.

It was at such a time as this that young G. came o seek a place of business in the city. He went from store to store, but found no opening and received no encouragement. He was acquainted with a merchant who was then out of business himself, and was managing one of the soup houses, and to him he went for advice and aid. Mr. W-received him kindly. He knew of no opportunity then in the city. Business prospects hardly ever looked darker, he said. There seems to be no door opening for you now, but here is an opportunity for you to do good. I will give you a place to board, and until you hear of such a position as you desire, you can render valuable ser-

vice at the soup house. The books had not been properly kept, and the labor as this, and have said, "I cannot yield my time without pay, and I must be constantly looking around to find some opening for business. This is not a pleasant kind of work, and I should rather not undertake it." But this was not the character of young G. He was a Christian youth, and was always ready to do whatever was in his power for the good of others. So he immediately said, "I am ready for anything that is honorabl and that will give me an honest living." The next morning he was at his desk. Many, under the circumstances, would have taken little pains in keeping the books of a temporary house of charity, but would have turned them off with as little labor as possible. Not so G. It was his habit to do whatever he undertook just as well as he was able. He opened and arranged the books dear for it. as carefully and neatly as if he had been in one of the largest counting rooms in Boston. He put in order all the accounts and brought all the business into such a perfect system, that the directors had not the slightest difficulty in managing the affairs

of the house. God has said in his word, "Them that honor me I will honor." G. had cheerfully yielded himself to these labors for others, and the heavenly Father did not forget him. A significant providence made these very labors of love the means of securing for himself the object which he had, before this, sought in vain.

One of the Directors, struck with the skill and eatness shown in his account books, with his dili gence in the office, and his intelligent managenent of the business of the soup house, made inquiries of Mr. W --- in reference to him. These roving satisfactory, he at once offered him a place in his counting-room. Here commenced a truly successful and useful life. As he remembered his Master in the hour of poverty, so he remained faithful to him in his prosperity. He rose from one position to another, higher, and bringing him a larger salary; always, in every situation, doing whatever was in hand as well as he was canable. He became the cashier of a large bank, and afterward the honored and trusted treasure of one of the largest benevolent societies in the

Now the lesson of this beautiful personal historia ry is, - to shrink from no honorable labor. Keep busy. In doing well what falls first to our hand we shall give the best evidence of our capacity to accomplish other services that may be offered to us. Always be ready to give cheerful service to those in want. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and he has infinite resources from which to "repay" the loan. God has a plan and a place for us all; by moving diligently and prayerfully on through the path that God marks out for us, we shall find just the place for which we are fitted, and accomplish the work he

THE COST OF A POCKET KNIFE. A boy may use his good strong jack-knife with but a very slight idea of its cost. If you should ask him, he would perhaps look up at you with sur-

"Why, I bought it for half a dollar, and it cuts well; that's all I know about it."

Stop your whittling a moment, my young friend, and let us look into the subject a little. A knife does not come by nature ready made. "But the iron does," you say. Yes, iron is found in the earth, but very seldom pure, or fit for the blacksmith and the manufacturer. It is mixed with clay or some other substance.

This must be separated from it by intense heat; no ordinary fire will answer the purpose. So charcoal is put into a furnace with the iron ore and some limestone; then the charcoal is lighted at the lower end, and the wind blown in also at

great heat melts the whole.

The iron, being heavier than the other matter, settles to the bottom, where the workman, at the right time, lets it out. It runs like water through the hole he has prepared for it, into the sand where it cools. These pieces or lumps are called cast iron; but this must have other processes before it is fit for making a knife. Cast-iron cannot be worked by the hammer, or sharpened to a nice cutting edge; it must be made into malleable iron for that purpose. This latter is a kind of iron,

which, instead of melting in the fire, will soften and thus allow itself to be hammered into the desired shape, or welded together smoothly.

But when the iron is made malleable by being heated and stirred and beaten, or rolled even, then it is not nice enough for a first rate knife. It

heated and stirred and beaten, or rolled even, then it is not nice enough for a first rate knife. It is only iron; and you want your knife made of steel, so that it will bear a keen edge, without either breaking or bending. To get that, we must change our material again. To this end, the workman must cover up his iron in powdered charcoat, and again give it a red heat, that it may get the property upon which the keenness of the knife depends. But he must be careful that the heat be not too great nor too long continued, as then the steel could not be hammered or welded. tiger." - S. S. Advocate. then the steel could not be hammered or welded.

And now the steel must be tempered. While very hot the steel is plunged into cold water, and kept there till it is quite cool. Then the workman kept there till it is quite cool. Then the workman brightens it, and, laying it upon a piece of hot iron holds it to the fire till the color shows him it is in

Then the knife-grinder takes the knife upon his immense wheels, which are turned by water or steam, and move so swiftly that they almost seem to stand still. The grinding and polishing are quickly done by the aid of machinery. But you have only the blade of the knife now; and the

a proper state to be again plunged into water and now it is hardened enough to be hammered

handle must be made and riveted on.

That handle may be fashioned from the tusk of an elephant, the horn of a buffalo or an ox, the wood of the cocoa-tree, the shell of a pear loyster or a turtle, or of India-rubber; or it may, like the blade, be made of metal. But it all requires labor and skill; and your knife, my boy, costs more than you thought.

THE BEAR'S DINNER.

"O, papa! please tell us a story now, while you have nothing to do."

So exclaimed one and another of the group of little ones, climbing around their father, as he sat resting by the evening fire.

"Well, as I have "nothing to do' I suppose I must. What sort of a story shall it be?"

"A bear story," said one; "O yes, tell us about the bear who stole a dinner."

Papa protested that he had told that story over and over again, but indulgently gave it again as requested.

requested.

We listened, too, to the story which was such a favorite with the children, and, as we had never read it in the newspapers, we thought it might perhaps amuse our little folks.

"A good many years ago," said papa, "before I was born, my father and mother went to live in the northern part of New York State. If you look on your man paw, you will see towns and villages. on your map now, you will see towns and villages dotted about where then there were scarcely any settlements—nothing but thick woods.

"Bears in 'em?" asked a boy with wide opene 'Yes, woods with bears in 'em-only think!" "I shouldn't think your father and mother would have liked to go and live where the bears were." "O, the bears did not often trouble settlers. do not know that any ever came near my father's place. But afterwards, when they had come back to the East to live, and I was a little fellow climbing on my father's knee, just as you do now, ho used to tell me this story about a man who settled out there—I suppose somewhere near them.
"This man had built a saw-mill, some distance

to work all day, taking his dinner with him. "You have seen a saw-mill? You know its us is to saw big, heavy logs—the trunks of treesall the morning at his mill, and when it drew near noon he began to feel hungry, and thought he would stop and eat his dinner. So he sat down on a large log upon which the saw was working, with his tin pail by his side. Was he afraid of the saw? O no; he could jump off at any moment if he came too near the saw.
"While he was eating the good things which

while he was earny the good tangs watch his wife had put up for him, and thinking of his work, his home and his babies, who should come up but a rough old bear!

Bruin smelled the goodies and thought he would be a character of the property wounted. would put in for a share. So he quietly mounted the log on the other side of the dinner pail, and stuck his nose into it, as who should say, 'Give

"The good man was somewhat startled, you may believe, by the appearance of such a visitor. Of course he would not be so impolite as to refuse him a share of the feast; but he was afraid that when Bruin had finished his dinner, he might take nunched in perfect content, with his nose in the pail and his back to the saw, while the owner of the dinner looked on from his hiding-place, and

ually working up towards the saw, and now all at once the bear felt a slight nip at his tail. At this he growled and gave an angry shake, moving a little further along the log. Presently he re a little further along the log. Presently he re-ceived another nip, and growled more savagely, but could not turn from his delightful repast. But when he was moved a third time within reach of the saw, and felt another bite, his bear nature could stand it no longer; so he turned in a rage and hugged the old saw with all his might. And what happened then? Why, of course he was cut in two; and the man had bear meat enough for a number of dinners, besides nice bear-skin caps for his little boys to keep their ears warm.

"Now you have been told to look out for a mora in a story; what shall we learn from this? Why, "1. That he who steals a dinner is likely to pay

"2. That he who flings himself in a passion against anything which annoys him will be apt to get sorely cut and wounded thereby, and make

"Father, here is a dock," said Thomas, as he was at work with his father in the garden; "shall cut it off close to the root? 'No," replied his father, "that will not do, have cut it up myself many times, but it grows

have cut it up myself many times, but it grows again stronger than ever. Pull it up by the root, for nothing else will kill it."

Thomas pulled and pulled again at the dock, but the root was very deep in the ground, and he could not stir it from its place, so he asked his father to come and help him, and his father went and soon pulled it up.

"This dock-root, Thomas," said his father, "which is an evil and a fast-growing weed in a garden, puts me in mind of the evil things that grow so fast in the hearts of children. A bad passion, even when found out, is hard to be removed. It is of no use to trifle with it; there is moved. It is of no use to trifle with it: there i

"You have often seen in our garden. Thom "You have often seen in our garden, Thomas, that when the weeds are allowed to grow, they spoil all the plants and flowers that grow near them. So it is with evil passions in the heart of a child. If a little boy is ill-tempered, we must not expect to find in him good humor, cheerfulness, thankfulness, and a desire to make others happy. And a little girl, who is idle, we need not expect to be industries next execution. to be industrious, neat, or careful. As weeds in-jure the flowers, so flad passions will injure good qualities. If a child is undutiful to his parents, and despises the commandments of God, we might as well look for a rose or a tulip in a bed of net good desires that we love to see growing there. Now this is quite a sufficient reason why all bad passions should be pulled up by the root. Every bad habit, every evil passion, which troubles you, you should try with all your heart and mind to overcome; you should, if possible, tear it up. But you will find your own strength but weakness, and you must apply to that Almighty Friend, who alone is able to strengthen you and assist you. He can take from your heart the love of sin; and this is the only sure way of destroying it, as we this is the only sure way of destroying it, as we have the dock, by pulling it up at the root."

A WISE SPEECH.

One very little girl, belonging to an infant school, has a sister younger than herself, who often makes remarks above her years. The child had noticed it, and said to her mother, "Mother, what makes sister what makes sister say such wise things?" And then, without waiting for a reply, she continued, "O, I know. Teacher tells us to ask Jesus to give us wise and understanding hearts, and Nettie has asked him, and that is the reason she makes such wise speeches."—S. S. Advocate.

A caged tiger, sick with sore eyes, had a live dog thrown to it one day for its dinner. Not being very hungry, the usually fierce creature did not touch the trembling little dog. This quietness gave the dog courage, and he began to lick the tiger's sore eyes. This act seemed pleasant to the great wild beast, and the dog continued it from time to time till the eyes of its savage lord got well. The tiger from that time took his tiny four-legged doctor under his patronage, looked upon him kindly, if not fondly, and allowed him to eat what he chose of whatever food was thrown into his den. Henceforth they lived like bosom

Thus you see, even a fierce tiger can be grateful for a little favor. How much more, then should children learn to be grateful to their friends for the great favors they have received. When I see

dog."
And when I see boys and girls for whom Jesus died, joining the army of Satan, I think in my heart, "Those children are less grateful than the

Children! where do you suppose our enigms ire? All gone. At one time we had more in the office than we could use in six months, but now we have none. When we have so many we prin the best ones first, or those that come in first. So. probably those who sent enigmas which did no appear for a long time became discouraged, and lid not try to make better ones.

How many of our children belong to the Try Company? Let as many as do, try to compose some real prime enigmas, and send to the Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston. If they do not get into the paper, you may suppose that there is some fault about them; then try to make better ones. This is the way to have them right; 1st, be sure that every word is rightly spelled; 2d, see to it hat every letter of the answer is used at least once in the enigma, but as few times as possible If it is a good one, your reward will be to see it in print. Make all your figures quite plain, so that he printer shall not make any mistakes. . [ED. HERALD.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 34. "New Hampshire Conference Seminary Female College, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H."

Answer to the Puzzle of week before last. The season is backward (The "C's" on "is

Biographical.

Aug. 1st, aged 33 years and 6 months. Bro. Bacon was an active member of the M. E. Church. He was converted under the labors of Rev. George was converted under the habots of the Acong Briggs, in the fall of 1858, and has occupied a re-sponsible position in the church since that time until his death. He was a member of the Legislature of this State the present year; also town treas-urer and postmaster at Rumford Centre. As a pub-lic officer he faithfully discharged his duties with nonor to himself and satisfaction to his friends By occupation he was a trader, and all his busines transactions were marked with honesty and strice integrity; and amid all his cares and arduous la maintained the character of a sincere and bors he maintained the character of a sincere and prayerful Christian. The large concourse of friends and townsmen at his funeral exhibited the high regard in which he was held by all. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Colby; it was full of comfort and consolation to his friends, and encouragement to the church. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. He was a kind and affectionage husband and father. was a kind and affectionate husband and father was a kind and antectionate instant and latter.

He died a happy and triumphant death, trusting it
the Redeemer to the last. When asked a few hours
before his death how he had passed the day, his reply was, "O, blessed day, blessed day; Jesus is
with me all the time." As we gathered around his dying bed when his pure spirit took its flight to the bright world on high, and saw him sluk as calmij and serenely as the summer sun to rest, we could truly say, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." Rumford, Aug. 7.

DANIEL F. AYER died in Auburn, Me., May 10th aged 48 years. Bro. Ayer was the son of Rev Philip Ayer, of precious memory, and brother o the present pastor of Auburn M. E. Church, Rev R. J. Ayer. He gave his heart to God when but 19 years of age, and for thirty years lived a consisten Christian, most of that time a steward of the church on Old Monmouth Charge, the cradle of Methodism in Maine. Esteemed both in Church and State in Maine. Esteemed both in Church and State, having been selected by his townsmen to represent them in the State Legislature, which office he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people; but he rests from his labors, lived well, died well, leaving behind the influence of a well spent life. Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory.

W. B. BARTLETT.

South Paris, Me., Aug. 7th.

THEODATE TWOMBLY, wife of Mr. Henry D. Twombly, of Bridgeton Centre, Me., died Jan. 3d, 1866. She was a devoted Christian, and greatly make home happy. Her loss is deeply lamented by the church and her large circle of friends. Gorham, Aug. 7th.

Mrs. Mary Chase, wife of Simeon Chase, died in North Salem, N. H., Aug. 2d, aged 77 years. For more than forty years she had been a devoted and pious member of our church. Many of our preachcrs will remember her as an active and a blameless Christian, and all her neighbors acknowledge he worth. Her life of usefulness was crowned with very triumphant end. Her husband, now in hi very triumphant end. Her husband, now in his 85th year, and all her surviving children, are fol-

Lizzie E. Maxim, daughter of John Maxim, Esq., of South Carver, and wife of Bro. Elijah Gay, formerly of North Bridgewater, Mass., died in Lee Centre, Ill., Aug. 7th, 1866. Her last message to her many friends was, "Tell them to be good, and meet me in heaven." During her short stay in this place, her deportment commended her to our symples. place, her deportment commended her to our sym pathy as a true disciple of Jesus, and leaves th soluce of hope that we shall meet her in the land o

North Bridgewater, Aug. 15th.

BENJAMIN KING, Jr. died of consumption, in Lynn, Mass., June 17th, 1866, aged 25 years. He gave his heart to the Saviour some three year since, under the labors of Rev. Andrew McKeown greatly esteemed and beloved by all that knew hir this sickness and closing scene were supported and cheered with a glorious hope of immortality. His last expressions were full of confidence and trust,

LAURA E. LYONS died in Nashua, N. H., Aug. aged 46 years. At the time of her death she was member of the M. E. Church in Hudson. She ex perienced converting grace twenty-three years ago and has lived a pious life. 'In her youthful days she was a member of the choir, and delighted to sing the songs of Zion. She was an industrious, fruga and affectionate wife and a kind, sympathizing and generous neighbor and friend. She died in peace

FLORILLA A. PATTERSON, daughter of Rev. H. 1 A. and Lydia A. Patterson died at her father's, August 5th, aged 20 years and 7 months. She was promising young lady, loved and respected. He sudden death is a heavy affliction to her parents and her departure a loss all feel. B. S. AREY.

SISTER MARY HILL died in Berwick, Me., on the 28th of July, aged 23 years. Sister Hill's Christian experience of about eighteen months evinced a tru Christian principle. Her piety was always of the quiet, not boisterous type; but all who knew he ing a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Great Falls, August.

F. K. STRATTON.

AARON KNIGHT died of cancer, in Haverhill, N

Advertisements.

EFFERVESCENT Cures Dyspepsia, Cures Heartburn, Cures Sick Headac SELTZER Cures Indigestion, Cures Costiveness, Cures Piles, APERIENT

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich Street, New York.
45 For Sale by all Druggists.

PIANO INSTRUCTION FOR TRACHERS.

Parties wishing to fit for teachers of the Piano for the coming autum can be fully prepared in five or six months by MRS. J. B. PAGE'S method. Address, 246 Washington St. room No. 9. or at Mr. Ditson's Music Store. 3mos June 2

Advertisements.

SILVER LAKE INSTITUTE, designed as a School of the highest order for educating Young Ladies and Misses. Buildings and ground finely adapted to Family and Day School. Located in the quiet, healthful, attractive village of Newton Centre. School year opens Wednesday, Sept. 26th. Local references—Rev. D. L. Furber, Prof. A. Hovey, D.D., Hon. D. H. Mason, Lieut. Gov. Wm. Claffin. Address the Principal, J. TENNEY.

Newton Centre, Aug 22.

A GENTS WANTED, in every City and Town in A GENTS WANTED, and the Lives of the Presidents" of the United States—a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott—to be complete in one volume. Clergymen of smal salary will find this an agreeable and profitable method of adding a few dollars to their income by canvassing their owneighborhood for this popular work. Exclusive territory wibe assigned to faithful canvassers.

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers,
Aug 22 2t 55 Cornhill, Boston.

A GENTS WANTED. We are in want of Agents of either sex in every State, County, City, Town, Village and Hamlet in the United States and Provinces to sell by smb. scription, The Cottage Library, in four Vols. By Rev. D. C. Eddy. The best set of books ever published for agents. Good inducements offered. Address HORACE WENTWORTH, Publisher, 119 Washington St., Boston, Ms. 3mos Aug 22

LEARN TO PLAY CHURCH MUSIC. Just Pub Barn To PLAY CHURCH MUBIC. Just Published: "Instructions in the Art of Playing Church Music upon the Melodeon, Organ, and Piano," by A. N. Johnson. Upon this method any one who understands the notes, can learn to play church music with ease. The lessons are mostly interesting church tunes, adapted to family and social singing. It will greatly facilitate the cultivation of church music to have some one in every family where there is a Melodeon or Piano, able to play it; and this method makes it an easy and interesting study. A copy will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price (one dollar and twenty-five cents) by the publishers,
J. BAXTER & CO., at the town of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y.
J. Baxter & Co. also publish the
UNITED STATES COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, by A. N. Johnson. It contains new features which make it the most useful book for singing schools andichoirs in the market. Sent, postage free on receipt of one dollar.
Aug 22

THE NEW MELODEON. By Rev. J. W. Dad THE NEW MELODEON. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun.
Probably no hymn and tune book, for vestry use, has had so wide a circulation as the MELODEON. Besides the very large sale it has had in the United States, over seven thousand copies have been sold in Australia, where the Rev. Wm. Taylor has been laboring for nearly two years in the revival work. On going out there he adopted it as the best singing book for promoting a revival of religion. But as it is over six years since it was first published, and as there is a constant demand for new music, we have thought it best to issue a new book under the title The New MELODEON, retaining all the popular melodies of the old, and adding over seventy pages of new music. If you want the neatest, best bound book in the market, and the latest revival hymns and tunes, be sure and get THE NEW MELODEON. It contains 192 pages and 400 hymns and tunes.

Price 60 cents; \$6.00 per dozen.
For sale by J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. tfJuly 11 HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advan-

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$3,600,000, and increasing—for hencest of

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000. The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000. Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years. Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when destred, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Andrew,
M. P. Wilder,
James Sturgis,
Homer Barllett,
Francis C. Lowell,
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

JOSEPH M. GIBBERS, Secretary.

Feb 12

XYLE & BRIGGS, Auctioneers of Real and Personal Estates. Also, General Commission Agents.
Particular attention paid to Leasing and Letting Real Estate.

**** Mortgages negotiated on reasonable terms. All Business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. Best of ferences given.

N. B. Also, Agents for many of the best Fire, Life and Addent Insurance Companies. W. S. KYLE.

J. C. BRIGGS.

June 13 3mos 9 STATE STREET, OFFICE 13.

HARTFORD, VT., JUNE 15th, 1863. Dr. Seth Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

DEAR SIR:—Please forward to me another package of your Cough Killer. I have sold medicine for about twenty years but never sold a medicine that gave so good satisfaction as Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer.

M. E. CONE, White River Village, Vt. West Troy, N. Y., May 6th, 1864.

DR. SETH ARNOLD. My Dear Sir:—I have used your Cough Killer in my practice, and find it good.

J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D.

J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D.

Hastings, upon Hudson, Judy 27th, 1864.
Dr. SETH ARNOLD:—Please send me six dozen more o
your Cough Killer. It is without boasting the best medicine
ever sold for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throats. In every cas
where it has been used, it gives relief at once.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Peace. DR. SETH ARNOLD:—I have used more than fifty bottles of your Cough Killer, and hope it may remain as it is now, as long as it is made. I think it cannot be improved for public

long as it is made. I think it cannot be improved that speakers, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1859. Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1859. Dr. Seth Arnold. Dear Sir:—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Billous Pills. They cured him. Also a carpenter of this place was taken the same way. He took part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, &c.,

This is to certify that for several years I have suffered much, with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any permant relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billous Pills, which cured me in a short time.

North Bedford, Mass. 1861. For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

CHURCH BELLS. G. H. HOLBROOK & SON MEDWAY, MASS. Manufacturers of Superior Church Bells.

ESTABLISHED IN 1816.

Orders respectfully solicited. 1y REV. JOHN HOWSON WRITES: "Your Catarri Troches are the best I ever used for diseases of the H fhroat and Lungs, and must, I think, supplant all others.' Sent to any address on receipt of price, 35 cents. Apr 25 tf E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Ma

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. Cards, Bill-heads, Labels, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses 2 \$10, \$16, \$23 and \$30. Price of an Office with Press: \$15, \$22, \$40, \$48, and \$71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, 23 Water Street, Boston.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW. If you want to know how to restore your sight, and give up Spectacles, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine, address DR. E. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, New York. Pamphlet sent free, IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, New York. Pamphlet mailed free. 3mos Aug 1

DALE, MASS. The twelfth year of this School will comence the 13th of SEPTEMBER. Studies preparatory to college or business pursued. Situation unsurpassed for health and all the purposes of juvenile education. The aim to furnish for the pupil a good HOME, as well as to impart a good education. For further information send for circular or visit the Principal, REV. J. E. WOODBRIDGE. 66 Aug 1

SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS! GEO.
C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., AND
WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York,
Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the
trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy, DODD'S NERVINE.

essness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bow

or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregular ties, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that fo best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. \$1.00. H. B. STORER & CO., PROPRIETORS, April 25 1y 75 Fulton Street, New York. MUSIC FOR CAMP MEETING. THE VESTRY What you need in the prayer meeting and at your homes when you return; and in fact is the most popular book of the kind in the market. Fire 60 cents, 66.00 per force.

THE CAMP MEETING MELODIST-40 pages. Price 12

FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL THE CASKET" is deci dedly the favorite wherever it is known; 40,000 ab Price \$30 per hundred, in boards; \$25 in paper cov. For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, No. 3 Cornhill. Aug 1

DENTISTRY. TRETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether and Chloroform. ARTIFICAL TRETH Inserted on the VULCANITE BASE,
GOLD and SILVER. Teeth filled with GOLD, TIN, SILVER,
and all materials for preserving them in a healthy condition.
Toothache cured without extracting. PIVOT TRETH inserted.
BROKEN PLATES and teeth repaired, and all operations on
the mouth performed in the best manner. TOOTH POWDER
TOOTH WASH and TOOTHACH Aperient can be obtained at my
effice.

E. H. DANIELS,
19 TREMONT ROW. ROOM NO. 1.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000, and cash assets exceeding \$400,000,
continue to insure against Hazards by Fire, on Merchandi
Plurniturs and other property; also on Buildings, for one
dre years, not exceeding

on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State Silas Pierce,
Silas Pierce,
John P. Ober,
C. Henry Parker,
Benl, E. Bates,
Sampson Reed,
John Selfries, Jr., Jacob Sleeper,
A. A. Wellington, John C. Potter,
Solomon Piper,
Ed Wigglesworth,
Edwigglesworth,

Advertisements.

POLAND'S MAGIC BILIOUS POWDERS This Preparation is the discovery of REV. J. W. P.
LAND, formerly the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goffstow pit and study medicine to save his own life, and his Magne

POWDERS are one of the most wonderful discoveries of most THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY! nich completely throws in the shade all other discoveries i dicine; and it affords him much gratification that they re

POSITIVE CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT! its most aggravated form, and an immediate co

BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS! HEADACHE. CONSTIPATION, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, A SALLOW SKIN, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS, PALPITATION, HEARTBURN.

And a most wonderful URE AND PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE! (We advise all who are troubled with this fearful malady to 1st.-They are the Great Specific for all Bilious Affections

2D .- They are the only known remedy that will cure Liv. 3D .- They are the only known remedy that will cure Const 4TH .- The Powders are so thorough in their operation

5TH.—They are a mild and pleasant, yet the most effect 6TH.-They are the cheapest and best medicine extant, as

world free of charge. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or by mail on application C. G. GLARK & CO.,

hey can be sent by mail to any part of the globe for the pri

GENERAL AGENTS. New Haven, Conn. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston ew England Agents. Price, 50 Cents per Box.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE NEWER. Its effect is Miraculous.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it. do all we claim for it that we offer \$1,000 Reward HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injur It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glass with new life and coloring matter.

It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair
Soft, Lustrous, and Silken.
It is a splendid Hair-Dressing. No person, old or you uld fail to use it. It is recon nedical authority.

A Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. If not sold by Druggists in your town, a trial bottle w sent to you by Express, upon-receipt of one dollar by mainthus giving you am opportunity at once for testing its ex-

R. P. HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggtsts. DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF is 1800.

M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents, 26 Tremont Street **PERFECTION** is rarely attained, yet A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROPED OIL SOAP,

no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods. It is Delicately Perfumed.

COUNTERFEITS but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD or Manufactured by the Proprietors A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS. General Agents, GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not pull that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This my arranted to cure and eradicate from the system, L plaint, that main wheel of so many diseases, Liver to cure Jaundlee in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Bit and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Feera Ague, and alk kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, varanted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kiele Tramps, and other property of the property of t hroat Distemper, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus

DHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, P. No. 31 JOY's BUILDING, (81 Washington St.) Boston. April 19

in bathing, easily adjusted, requires no straps. Recommended by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have been sold in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free. Address "New England Hard Rubber Truss Con-PANY," 13 School Street, Boston. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Information given and application received by EDWIN RAY, General Agent St Washington Street, Boston CHAS. LOWELL THAYER, Local Director; H. K. OL VER, M.D., Examiner. ly REMOVAL. WILLIAM MULLAN, Watchma

ker, has removed from Court Avenue to No. 32 Wint Street, opposite Chandler & Co.'s.
Watches Repaired and for Sale. 3mos July 1 VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS, FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, AND FLORAL GUIDE,
Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, &c.,

With full descriptions and plain and full directions for I ing, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fin gravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the SINGLE AND DOUBLE TULIP AND SCILLA. My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holis this season larger than ever before, and I flatter mysel finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country. Intest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country,
THIS CATALOGUE AND GUIDE
Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I ward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost, prepaid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to pis this Fall, will find it to their interest to obtain my ci Aug 15

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester,

ZION'S HERALD.

whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodis papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on the own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expense of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Epise

All communications designed for publication sho addressed to the Editor, and letters on business sho addressed to the Agent.

sapers are to be sent, in such manner that there can